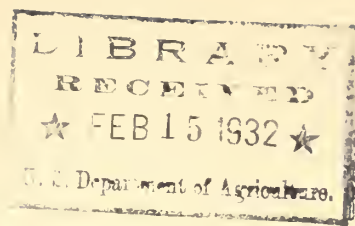


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1932

GARDEN GUIDE



F. LAGOMARSINO AND SONS
SEEDSMEN

712 J ST. SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

Vegetable Seed Trials

FEB 9- 1932



GENERAL DIRECTIONS TO CUSTOMERS

Office: 712 J St., Sacramento, Calif., January, 1932.

We respectfully call the attention of our customers to the following directions, which will, if followed, be an aid to purchasers as well as ourselves.

FORWARDING—We deliver free, in the United States and Possessions, and Mexico, by Parcel Post or Express to any express office at our option, all Vegetable and Flower Seeds by the packet, Ounce and $\frac{1}{4}$ Pound, and up to and including ten Pounds (except Corn, Beans, Peas and Field Seeds which note below).

CORN, BEANS, PEAS AND FIELD SEEDS—We deliver free in Packets, Ounces, and $\frac{1}{4}$ Pound, and up to and including ten Pounds everywhere within the Fourth Postal Zone from Sacramento. This includes all of California, all of Oregon, all of Nevada, the western part of Arizona and Utah. Where express is cheaper or safer we reserve the right to send small orders by express prepaid instead of by mail, and large orders by freight. Please state by "mail only" if you so wish and we will be

guided accordingly. We aim to send to all "R. F. D." addresses by mail only.

FOR MORE DISTANT POINTS ON CORN, BEANS, PEAS AND FIELD SEEDS the full advantage of our free delivery offer is retained. Merely add to your weight in pounds the ADDITIONAL amount in postage to the Fourth Zone rate which our free delivery covers. Thus the rate to Fifth Zone is 2 cents per lb. additional, to the Sixth Zone 4 cents per lb. additional, to the Seventh Zone 6 cents per lb. additional, to the Eighth Zone 8 cents per lb. additional. Remember that 1 lb. packed weighs 2 lbs. and allow accordingly on order for single pounds.

We do not pay postage charges on anything except seeds unless these articles are priced as postpaid.

We do not deliver free any plants, trees, roots or nursery stock, nor any bulbs, nor any insecticides, tools, implements, etc., unless these articles are priced as postpaid.

ZONE RATES—May be had by application to your postmaster who will tell you which zone you are in with reference to Sacramento.

DOMESTIC PARCEL POST RATES On Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Roots, Books, Tools, etc. within the U. S. and Possessions		First Pound or Fraction	Each Additional Pound or Fraction
First Zone	—Sacramento and within 50 miles of Sacramento.....	7 cts.	1 ct.
Second Zone	—within 50 to 150 miles of Sacramento.....	7 cts.	1 ct.
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Fifth Zone	—within 600 to 1000 miles of Sacramento.....	9 cts.	6 cts.
Sixth Zone	—within 1000 to 1400 miles of Sacramento.....	10 cts.	8 cts.
Seventh Zone	—within 1400 to 1800 miles of Sacramento.....	12 cts.	10 cts.
Eighth Zone	—all over 1800 miles of Sacramento.....	13 cts.	12 cts.

YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS—Be very sure that your name and address in full are written very plainly on every order or letter sent us.

CASH WITH ORDER—The proper way is to send remittance in full to cover order and postage. We send orders C. O. D. only if 25% of the amount of order is enclosed. **Plants we never send C. O. D.**

REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order, or by Bank Draft on Sacramento. For amounts up to one dollar, clean, unused postage stamps will be accepted. Coin should not be sent by mail. Checks on local banks may be sent, which will be a great convenience to many customers.

NON-WARRANTY—Most of the failures with seeds, plants and bulbs are due to causes beyond our control, such as unfavorable weather or soil conditions, too deep or too shallow planting, etc., which render it impossible for us to guarantee success. Although we take all possible care to supply only such goods as will, under proper conditions, produce satisfactory results, we still give no warranty as to description, quality, or productiveness of any of the seeds, plants or bulbs we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

ORDER FOR
F. LAGOMARSINO & SONS
SEED GROWERS :: MERCHANTS
712 J Street, Sacramento, Calif.

Name..... (Mr., Mrs. or Miss; write name plainly)		Amount Enclosed	Do Not Write in This Space.	
Street.....	R. D.....	Box.....		Money Order.....
Post Office.....	P. O. Box.....			Cash.....
State.....	Express or Freight Office.....			Stamps.....
Forward goods by Parcel Post..... Express..... Freight..... Check how goods are to be sent.				Total.....
Date.....			NOTICE—Remittance by Postal Money Order is a guarantee against loss. We prefer them for our mutual protection. Use them if convenient.	

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Total

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Novelties and Specialties

CELERY

NEW IMPROVED TALL GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING

This new celery is especially desirable where a large acreage of celery is grown for Eastern shipment. The advantages of this variety are that the heart is very compact and this tends to make this variety practically immune from "black heart," which is very prevalent in the varieties now grown on a large scale for Eastern markets and which in certain seasons is a cause of heavy loss to growers. Another point in its favor is that the plant when ready for market stands erect and is not subject to sprawling out by the cold weather, but holds its form well. Stalks or ribs are thick, 9 to 11 inches below the first knot; quite broad and crisp of fine nut like flavor and ivory white color. Foliage yellowish green, turning to golden yellow with a slight earthing up. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.00; lb. \$20.00.

KLONDIKE WATERMELON

This year we offer a re-selected strain of this popular melon. It has been bred for uniformity of size, quality of flesh and also for uniformity as to dark seeds which is a desirable feature and adds to the attractiveness of this fine melon. Special strain. Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$11.00; 10 lbs. \$20.00.



CELERY—NEW IMPROVED TALL GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING

CORN

WHIPPLES EARLY YELLOW

In the last few years many new varieties of Sweet Corn have been introduced. Most of the new varieties offered are of the yellow or Golden Bantam color. This is due no doubt to the desire of plant breeders to retain the quality of the Golden Bantam but increase the size of the ear.

The Whipples Early Yellow seems to be a fine combination of a large ear corn with the Golden Bantam color. The kernels are broad, deep and of excellent quality, while the stalks grow 6 feet or more in height and the 14-rowed ears are 7 to 8 inches in length. This variety matures three days later than Golden Bantam.

We believe this variety will take its place as a leading variety to supply the market with a corn as close as possible to the Bantam quality with the added advantage of a large ear which is much desired in most markets. We recommend this highly. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.



CORN—WHIPPLES EARLY YELLOW (New)



Vegetable Seeds

ARTICHOKE

Seed may be sown in February and March. When seedlings are large enough for transplanting they should be transplanted in rows three or four feet apart, and two feet apart in the row. Seed can also be sown in hills, thinning out to one plant to each hill. Artichokes grown from seed are not always satisfactory owing to the large percentage of undesirable types produced.

Large Green Globe (the most popular)—Deep Green Variety
 Pkt. 10c oz. 90c 2 ozs. \$1.50 ¼ lb. \$2.75

Artichoke Plants

Owing to the fact Artichokes do not come true from seed we offer plants of the Large Green Globes, which are to be preferred to seed.

Each—15c Per dozen—\$1.50
 Postpaid—Each 20c; per dozen \$1.75



ARTICHOKE—Green Globe

Artichoke, Jerusalem or Tuberose Rooted



ARTICHOKE—Jerusalem

This produces potato-like tubers. The tubers, which are planted and cultivated the same as potatoes, are well known in European countries as a fine vegetable for the table. Used in this country in a moderate way—mostly as a feed for hogs and are considered as one of the best feeds, remarkable for their fattening properties and productiveness (over one thousand bushels have been raised on one acre), and the ease with which they can be grown. They need not be dug as the hogs help themselves by rooting. Also considered an excellent feed for rabbits and other stock. Plant ten bushels per acre.

lb. 15c 10 lbs. \$1.25 Write for quantity prices.
 Postpaid—lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50

ASPARAGUS

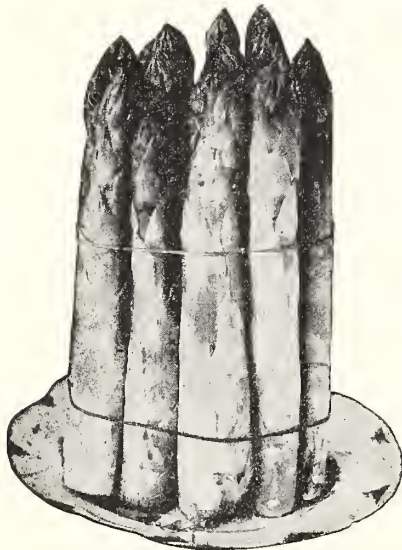
Sow seed in February in rows fifteen inches apart, in light rich soil, planting fifteen to twenty seeds to each foot of row and cover one to two inches deep. During the summer irrigate and give frequent and thorough cultivation and keep free from weeds. In the fall cut off whatever top growth they have made, one or two inches from the ground; leaving the roots in the bed until the following spring when they should be dug and planted in their permanent bed. The permanent bed should be prepared by deep plowing or spading and thoroughly enriching the ground with stable manure or other fertilizer; a moist, sandy soil is best. Set the roots ten to fourteen inches apart in furrows or trenches, ten to eighteen inches deep and cover the roots so that there is two or three inches of soil over the top of the roots. After the roots have made a strong top growth a little soil can be thrown over the roots from time to time, care

vated and manured should give an abundant supply for an ordinary family and continue production from eight to twelve years.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—This excellent variety produces large, succulent and tender shoots of fine quality and excellent appearance. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

MARY WASHINGTON — A special selection from Pedigreed Washington, being earlier and larger. Rust-resistant and vigorous. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

PALMETTO—This popular sort is one of the earliest and is an extremely uniform strain, producing finely flavored large stalks, nearly an inch in diameter but tender and delicious. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

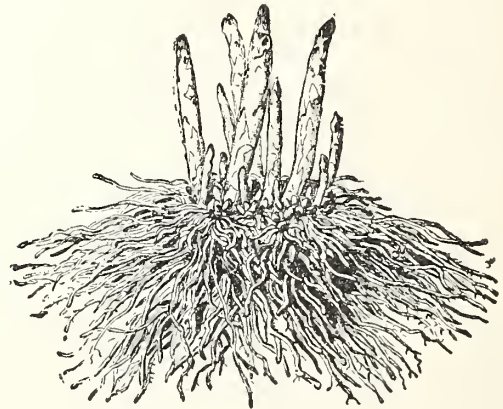


ASPARAGUS—Palmetto

being taken not to throw too much soil on at one time. The furrows, or trenches, can be spaced from four feet apart for garden culture, to eight feet apart for field culture. It is best if the trench is not filled full the first season; about one-half or three-quarters full would be better. In the fall cut off all top growth and burn; in the spring a heavy dressing of manure can be given over the rows and cultivation repeated the same as the first season. As the plant grows, work the soil toward the plant. At the end of the second season the trench will be filled. The top growth is again cut off and the following spring the hilling process starts, and the bed can be cut. In the autumn after the tops are fully ripe and yellow they should be cut and burned. A bed of one hundred plants if well culti-

White and Green Asparagus

White and green Asparagus can be produced from the same root. When the white Asparagus is desired it should be cut while still in the ground. If the green is desired the Asparagus is left to grow above the ground, thereby turning green. For real tender green Asparagus in the home garden, pick or break the stalks with the hand. In this way they will break off to where the stalk becomes hard and the part that breaks off will be tender.



Asparagus Roots

The Asparagus roots we offer are selected one year old. We also are able to offer two year old roots, although the one year roots are to be preferred and are used by all experienced growers and commercial planters. We can supply the following varieties:

Mary Washington	Per doz.—35c	Per 100—\$2.00
Palmetto	Per doz.—30c	Per 100—1.50
	Postpaid	

BEANS—DWARF AND BUSH



BEANS—STRINGLESS GREEN POD

Plant any time after the weather has become firmly settled, say around middle of April. Beans are very sensitive to both cold and wet and it is useless to plant them before the ground has become dry and warm. Although beans will grow on almost any kind of soil no crop responds more readily than beans to good soil and cultivation. A light, rich, well drained loam well enriched is the most desirable. Sow seeds in rows twenty-four to thirty-six inches apart, dropping the beans three or four inches apart in the row, covering one and one-

half to two inches deep. If planted in hills make the hills about two feet apart each way, dropping six or seven seeds in each hill. Hoe as soon as seedlings appear, and when they begin to form second or third pair of leaves, hill the rows slightly to support the plants. Repeat this hilling process as the plants grow larger, bearing in mind, however, that the beans should never be cultivated while the bushes are wet with either dew or rain as this is liable to cause rust. The plants up to the time of blossoming should have frequent shallow cultivation, but any mutilation or disturbance of the roots by cultivation after the plants come into bloom is likely to cause the blossoms to blast and so cut off the crop. Cultivation should always be very shallow and it is useless to expect a crop from a field so poorly prepared as to need deep stirring after planting. In watering, run the water at the roots and avoid sprinkling or spraying the plants. Keep the soil moisture even, do not permit the soil to become dry. For successive crops make sowings every four weeks.

BOUNTIFUL ROUND PODDED (Round Yellow Six Weeks)—We consider this one of the best round podded green beans for early plantings. Pods are not quite as long as Long Yellow Six weeks but of finer quality and more productive. Season same as Long Yellow Six weeks. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—A very desirable dwarf, green podded, snap sort for the home garden and largely grown for the market. The plants are large, spreading, and productive. Pods are five inches long, round, slightly curved, pale green, meaty and of excellent flavor. Season, fifty-eight days from planting to table. Seed: dark brown.

Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00

BOUNTIFUL (Long Yellow Six Weeks)—An excellent, dwarf, green podded sort. Vines vigorous and productive. Pods six to seven and one-half inches long, straight, broad, flat, light green, of handsome appearance and stringless, good for snaps. An excellent home and market garden variety. Season, sixty days from planting to table. Seed: yellow, kidney-shape.

Pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00



BOUNTIFUL BEANS

BEANS—DWARF AND BUSH—Continued



IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX BEANS

BLACK VALENTINE—A very hardy and productive green podded sort with strong vigorous vines. Pods nearly round, straight, slender and about six inches long. The pods hold their attractive appearance on the market better than any other sort; the toughness of the fibre which makes this possible, however, also causes the pods to be of the poorest quality for table use. Not recommended for a home garden and not to be recommended for planting for the market, except in cases where earliness and not quality is important. In some sections are planted for the early market, as they stand cold and wet weather better than any other variety. Season, fifty-eight days from planting to table. Seed: small, black, oval.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

STRINGLESS REFUGEE—Splendid canning variety particularly valuable for canning and pickling whole, plant large; very hardy; extremely productive. Pods medium green; very uniform; five to five and one-half inches long, three-eighths inches thick, round, absolutely stringless, very fleshy, brittle and fine grained. This variety differs from Refuge or 1000 to 1 chiefly in being absolutely stringless. Season 70 days.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL OR ITALIAN BUSH—Planted for snaps but generally for green shelled or dry shelled beans.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50

EARLY MOHAWK—Hardy, early, dwarf, green podded sort. Planted in some sections for the early market.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

MODERN PLANT FOODS

Vegetables as a rule are gross feeders and respond well to good fertilization. One of the easiest ways for the gardener to fertilize vegetables is by the use of the modern plant foods such as our Bearmor. There are certain plant foods that are generally lacking in the soil and this modern plant food is made up so that it supplies these important plant foods. One of the advantages in using this

plant food is that it is easy to apply. All that is necessary is that it be worked in among the rows during the growing season and it will give excellent results. There are no offensive odors and most important it contains no weeds. By using Bearmor vegetables will mature quicker and they will be crisp and tender.

WAX PODDED — DWARF BEANS

IMPROVED BLACK WAX or PENCIL POD—A fine variety for home garden or market, producing pods six inches long, round, slightly curved, stringless, very meaty and deep yellow. Season, sixty-four days from planting to table. Seed: black, kidney-shape.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

DAVIS WHITE KIDNEY WAX—Generally planted for market or shipping. Fine keeping qualities. Pods six inches long, flat, straight, strings, and light yellow. The dry beans are excellent for baking. Season, fifty-eight days from planting to table. Seed: white, kidney-shape.

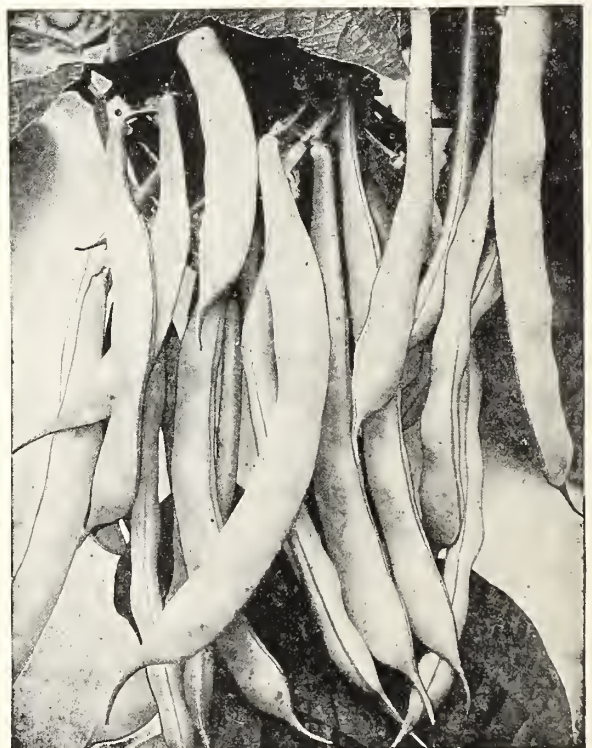
Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—An old favorite for home and market gardening. Pods four inches long, flat, straight, stringless, yellow. Season, fifty-eight days from planting to table. Seed: white, mottled eye.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

Butter Beans

In the northern latitudes the term "butter beans" is often applied to beans producing wax pods, while in the south the term is usually applied to Limas.



BEANS—DAVIS WHITE WAX

BEANS, GREEN AND WAX PODDED

(Pole or Running)

These beans require a pole or trellis on which to climb. Although pole beans require considerable care and labor when properly grown they have a longer bearing period than the dwarf sorts and are more productive. Pole beans are rank growers and consequently gross feeders and the soil should be well fertilized for good results. It is not advisable to attempt to grow these beans on poor, thin soil. Plant the pole varieties in hills eighteen to twenty-four inches apart in the row, and the rows thirty to thirty-six inches apart, planting five to eight beans to each hill, covering one and one-half to two inches deep. When well started thin to four plants, leaving the healthiest ones.



BEANS—KENTUCKY WONDER

KENTUCKY WONDER, or OLD HOME-STEAD—The most popular of all pole varieties. Vines vigorous and productive. Pods are generally borne in clusters of two or four. The pods are medium light green, very long, often reaching a length of nine or ten inches, curved, nearly round and crisp when young, becoming very irregular and spongy as the beans ripen. One of the very best pole snap beans for the home garden or market. Season, seventy-eight days from planting to table. Seed: brown, kidney-shape. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

BURGER'S GREEN POD, STRINGLESS or WHITE SEEDED KENTUCKY WONDER—Planted in some sections by market gardeners, canners and shippers. Very productive. Pods six and three-quarters inches long, round, dark green and of fine quality. The pods are firm, and for this reason are preferred by shippers and canners. Season, ten days earlier than Kentucky Wonder. Seed: white, kidney-shape.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.75.

SPECKLED CRANBERRY or ITALIAN POLE—Also known as Tall or London Horticultural. A fine all purpose late variety much used for snaps, green-shelled and dry. Pods are about five inches long and one-half inch broad, green at first, becoming, as they mature, yellowish green striped or splashed with red. The beans are large, ovate, flesh colored, splashed and spotted with wine-red and of the highest quality, either green or dry. Planted on a large scale in California for commercial purposes. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX—Very similar to the green podded Kentucky Wonder, except the pods are a little broader. Pods are very long, handsome light yellow, often eight to ten inches in

length. They are very fleshy and stringless as snaps and are of excellent quality. Season, seventy-six days from planting to table. Seed: medium sized, oval, flattened, very irregular, usually somewhat shriveled, dark brown.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.75.

MILANESE, or Milan—We list this new bean for the first time. Pods are green, five to six inches long, one-half to three-quarters of an inch broad, very thick and meaty, with absolutely no strings almost up to the time of full maturity. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

WHITE CREASEBACK or BLUE LAKE—A favorite variety on the San Francisco market. Pods five and one-half to six inches long, borne in clusters, green, very cylindrical or completely rounded and distinctly crease-backed, strings unless gathered quite young. Season, seventy days from planting to maturity. Seed: small, white.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.75.

SCARLET RUNNER—Largely grown as an ornamental, for its attractive flower clusters. The shelled beans are quite palatable and serve the same purpose as shelled Limas in sections too cold to produce Limas. The pods are also good for cooking when young. Seed: large and broad, being scarlet, blotched with black.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c.

ROYAL ITALIAN POLE—We offer this variety for the first time. Pods are about five inches long and one-half inch wide, green, and stringless almost up to time of maturity, very meaty and fine quality. Very productive, starting to bear earlier than the Speckled Cranberry. Seed: round, bi-colored (red and white). Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

BEANS, GREEN AND WAX PODDED

POLE OR RUNNING—Continued

YARD LONG or CHINESE—Introduced into this country from China and has been grown for many years by the Chinese gardeners, mostly for their own consumption. Pods are round, usually eighteen to twenty-four inches long, but frequently thirty to thirty-six inches in length. Tender and of good quality, somewhat different in taste from other beans—an interesting novelty. Seed: very small, kidney-shape, reddish brown.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c

BROAD BEANS OR FAVA BEANS

ENGLISH or BROAD WINDSOR, or FAVA BEANS—These beans are also known on the Pacific Coast as "Horse Beans." In Europe they are cultivated extensively for eating purposes. If shelled when young and cooked for about twenty-five minutes in boiling water with a pinch of baking soda added, they make a most delicious vegetable.

In the Sacramento Valley these should be planted in the fall, November and December preferably, although they can also be planted in the early spring with good success, when the season is favorable. Seed can be planted in hills or in drills. When sown in drills, plant so that seeds are six to nine inches apart, covering three or four inches deep, and in rows thirty to thirty-six inches apart. If the tips of the plants of the Fava are cut off after the plant has flowered, the crop will set better, the pods will be larger and develop earlier, and also the attack of Aphis will be checked.

COMMON—This is the old strain which has been used on the Pacific Coast for years.

Pkt. 10c; lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25

IMPROVED GIANT LONG POD—We offer for the first time this new and improved variety which produces pods longer and larger, and is much more productive than any offered heretofore. The shelled beans are also of large size. (See illustration.)

Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00

SWEET BASIL

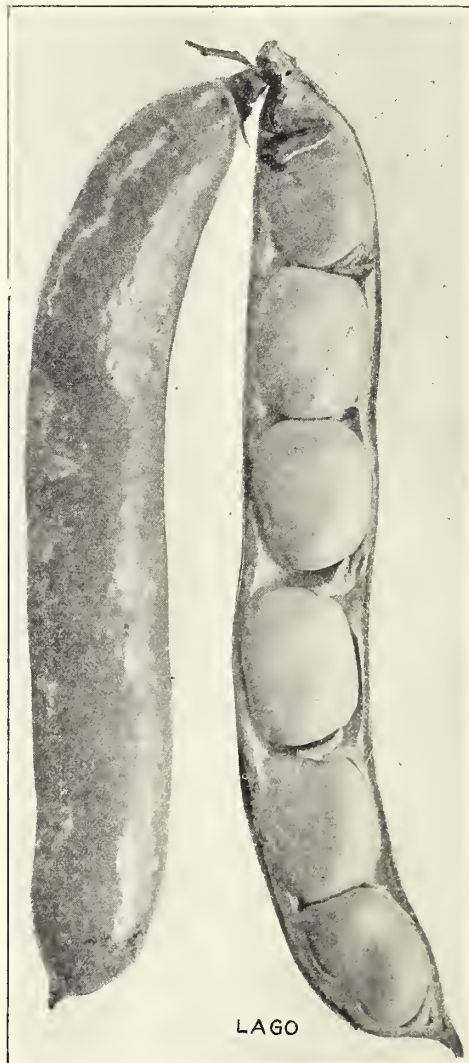
Aromatic annual plant growing from four to eight inches high. Leaves are used in seasoning to quite an extent by the Italians. Can be sown at intervals for a continuous supply. In summer should be sown in semi-shady place as it will not run to seed so quickly.

Large Leaved Green—Leaves dark green, very aromatic. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

Lettuce Leaved—Leaves are much larger than the preceding but lighter green; flavoring qualities not as strong. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

OREGON GIANT GREEN POD—Recently introduced from Oregon. Pods ten to twelve inches long, large, fleshy, stringless, and tender. Color of pods light greenish yellow, splashed red. Very productive, bearing pods in clusters.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 45c



FAVA BEANS—Improved Giant Long Pod

BEANS—Field or Commercial Varieties

These are not planted for snaps but are grown for dry or shelled beans for commercial purposes. Prices on commercial varieties of beans fluctuate and when larger quantities are desired than are quoted here, we advise writing us or calling for current market prices.

BLACK EYES (also known as Black Eye Peas). Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

GARVANZA, or Garbanza, also Chick Pea.

Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

LENTILS—Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

PINKS—Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

RED KIDNEY—Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

RED MEXICANS—Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

SPECKLED CRANBERRY (see page six).

LARGE WHITES (Lady Washington).

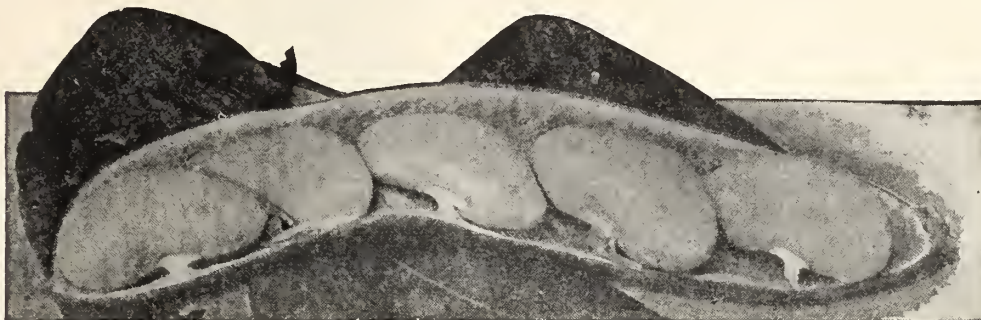
Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

SMALL WHITES (Navy White).

Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

LIMA BEANS

Bush and Pole Varieties



KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA BEANS

Lima Beans are very susceptible to cold and seeds should not be planted until the ground has become thoroughly warm. They are gross feeders and the ground should be well fertilized for the best results. If possible select rich, light soil. Dwarf Limas are fully equal to pole Limas in quality and as a rule are earlier maturing. Plant dwarf varieties in drills two to three feet apart, dropping the beans three to four inches apart and covering one and one-half to two inches deep. If planted in hills, make the hills two to three feet apart one way and two to two and one-half feet the other way, planting four to six beans in a hill. The culture of pole Limas is the same as for other pole beans except that, being more tender, they should be planted one to two weeks later. When planting in firm soil it will be found advantageous to place the beans on edge with the eye down, as when planted in this manner they germinate and come up more readily.

BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH LIMA—Plants are vigorous and productive. Pods very large, about five inches long, thick and usually containing four beans, which are unusually thick, of largest size and excellent quality. A little the earliest of the large seeded varieties. Extensively grown for home and market.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA—An excellent variety. The pods, which are produced in clusters, are about four and three-fourths inches long and each pod contains three to five large beans of fine quality. Planted for both home and market, and becoming more popular. Seed: large, irregularly oval in shape and very thick.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA—Also known as Baby Lima. Early, hardy and productive. The pods

are short, about two and three-fourths inches, flat and contain two to four beans which are of excellent quality, either green-shelled or dry. These are much used by canners, as well as for home and market and are grown on a large scale in California for commercial purposes. Seed: small, flat and white with slight tinge of yellow.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50

KING OF THE GARDEN POLE LIMA—The most popular of all Lima beans, requiring poles or supports. The pods are very large, five to six inches long, broad, flat, filled with four or five very large white beans of finest quality. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with the market gardeners. It will come into bearing earlier and make larger pods if not more than two vines are allowed to grow on each pole.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00

TYPICAL AMERICAN VEGETABLES

When you eat sweet corn, potatoes, sweet potatoes and tomatoes, you are dining upon typical American dishes for all of these vegetables were originally natives to North and South America. The most typical of them all is sweet corn which has been popular in America for years and is still something of a novelty in European countries, particularly in England, where vegetable growing is much more highly developed than in the United States.

Although found in America by the early explorers, the exact origin of corn is not known. Originally it was known as maize, a term that endures in England where the term corn is applied to wheat.

It is believed by botanists that corn is a development of a coarse grass native to the southern states known as teosint. But whether it is a derivative of this plant or a hybrid between teosint and some other member of the grass family, to which corn belongs, that has not been identified is unknown. It was here when the country was discovered but where it came from no one knows.

The potato came from South America, the temperate regions of the Andes, and from this same

region came the tomato, at first grown only for ornament. It was originally known as "love apple" and this name is still found in catalogues of English seed houses although long since obsolete in the United States. The original form of the tomato was small fruited in either yellow or red.

The original tomato could hardly recognize its descendants.

The sweet potato botanically is a brother of the morning glory and originated in the American tropics.

Growing sweet corn in the home garden is on the increase as the true facts concerning the evanescent quality of the sweetness of sweet corn becomes known. This cannot be preserved in the market and for this reason market sweet corn is seldom if ever as sweet as the fresh picked vegetable.

Each year sees new varieties of sweet corn, the chief improvement in which is earliness and sugar content. The use of Golden Bantam as breeding stock, transmitting the sugary quality and yellow color of the kernels to cobs of larger size and growth has been the basis of a number of new varieties.

BEETS

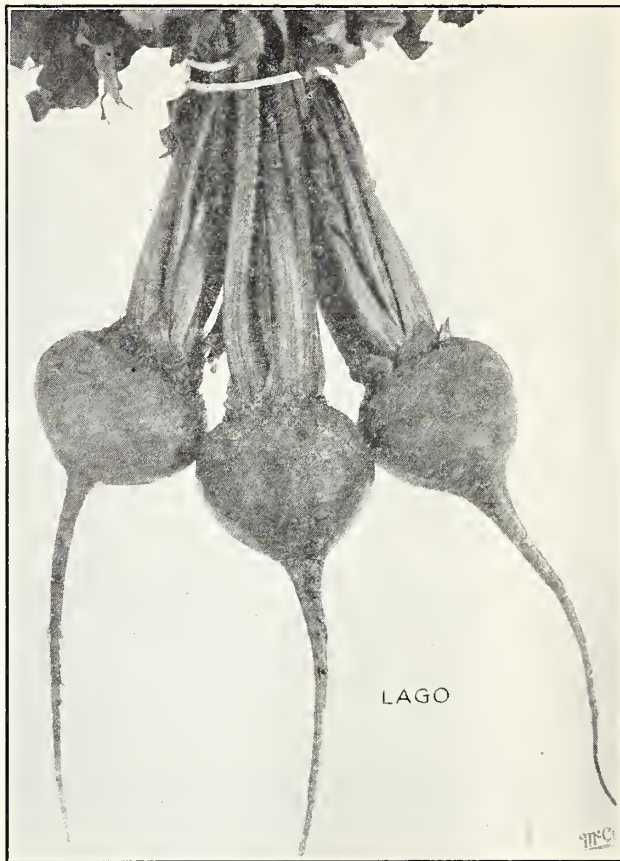
Beets can be sown almost the year around in California. February and March are the two best months for sowing for the main spring crop, and August and September are the two best months for sowing for the main fall and winter crop. For a successive or continuous crop seed can be sown from February to November. Drill in rows twelve inches apart, covering the seed about an inch deep and pressing the soil firmly over the seed. The soil should be light, fairly rich, and kept moist if one wishes tender roots of good color. Beets are at their best when gathered while quite young, when the bulbs average two inches in diameter, no more. To secure a uniformly well shaped product, seedlings should be thinned out to stand three to four inches apart in the row. Those that are pulled up will make good greens or may be transplanted to other rows. In field culture, however, thinning is not necessary.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—A first early variety producing a nearly globe shaped root of a deep blood red and with but little zoning, quality of the best.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—Smooth roots, turnip shaped. Flesh is deep red, zoned with lighter shade, sweet, crisp and tender. Tops shorter than Crosby's.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00



BEET—EARLY BLOOD TURNIP

EARLY WONDER—Roots are of globe shape with medium tops and the color of the flesh is deep blood red slightly zoned. Quality excellent.

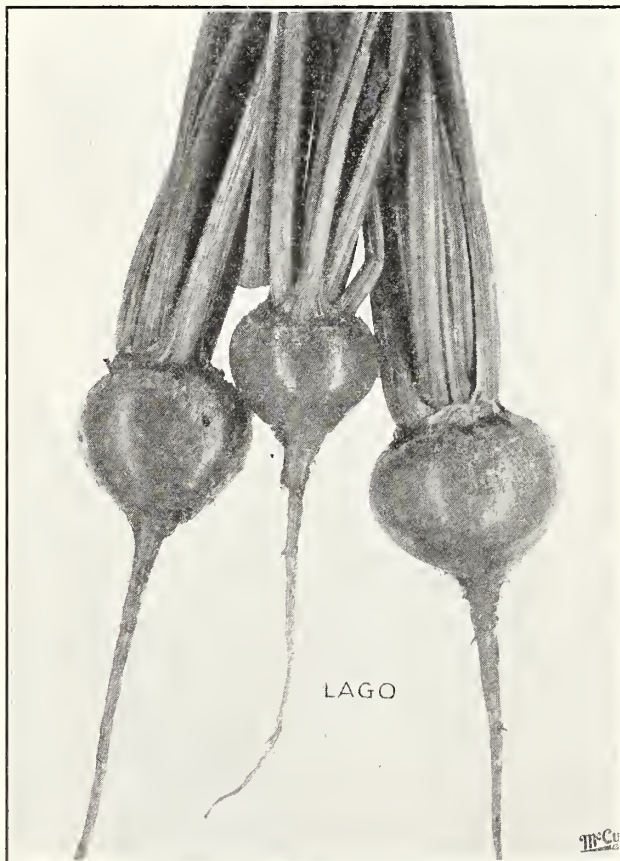
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

DETROIT DARK RED—An excellent variety for either home or market gardeners. The roots are medium sized, globular or nearly round, very smooth, and of dark blood red color. The flesh is deep vermilion red, zoned with a lighter shade of the same color.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00

HALF LONG BLOOD—The half long roots are eight inches in length tapering rather abruptly. Flesh is very deep, rich red, sweet and tender.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25



BEET—CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN



View shows manner in which individual plant selection is carried on at our trial grounds. (Carrots.)

BROCCOLI

Broccoli produce fine large heads and are equal in size and quality to the best and largest varieties of Cauliflower, but cannot be grown in one season like Cauliflower. Seed sown in July produces mature heads the following spring, from January to the latter part of April, depending upon the earliness or lateness of the variety. Seed is sown in July in open beds and transplanted to the permanent field, as soon as the plants are sufficiently large to stand transplanting, in rows three to three and one-half feet apart, and twenty-four to thirty-six inches in the row. Broccoli are gross feeders and the soil should be rich or well fertilized for the best results.

CALIFORNIA LATE PEARL—An old Southern California favorite. Matures in January and February.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.50.

ST. VALENTINE—An old standard and one of the best known shipping varieties. Matures in March.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.50.

LAGO GIANT MARCH—Large, solid white heads. Heads are well protected.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.50.

FEBRUARY—Large, solid white heads. Matures in February.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.50.



BROCCOLI—FEBRUARY

BROCCOLI—TURNIP

This vegetable, new in this country, is a cross between Broccoli and Turnip. The growth is the same as the Sprouting Broccoli and the cultural requirements are the same. The jets or sprouts of Broccoli-Turnip are tender and delicious as greens and when served in the same manner as Sprouting Broccoli makes a very appetizing dish. The flavor of Broccoli-Turnip is more like mustard or turnip greens but more refined with a mild pungent taste.



BROCCOLI—TURNIP

In some countries of Europe these vegetables, such as Sprouting Broccoli and Broccoli-Turnip are grown and used extensively. These are now being grown in this country (especially the Sprouting Broccoli) to quite an extent. They come in at a time when fresh vegetables are scarce and they offer a fine addition of healthful and appetizing vegetables for the winter months.



Broccoli-Turnip—**JET, OR SPROUT BROCCOLI-TURNIP**
Pkt. 25c.

SPROUTING BROCCOLI



ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING (True Calabrese)

This is distinctly different from the type of Broccoli which forms large white heads like Cauliflower. This type, long a favorite in Europe, has recently been introduced into this country from Italy. The plants are hardy and rapid growing, and produce a large central or main head in the center of the plant in about ninety to one hundred and twenty days. When this head is removed the plant sends out lateral shoots or "sprouts" on stems four to six inches long, much smaller in size than the main or central head. When this second crop is harvested the plant again sends out another crop of these miniature heads. Frequently as many as five or six cuttings can be obtained from one plant. The smaller heads produced by the plant after the main head is removed are fully as desirable as the main head. They are very tender and the stems (which are as tender as the heads) when served in the same way as Asparagus form a very tasty and nourishing dish.

ITALIAN TRUE SPROUTING (True Calabrese)—Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75; lb. \$10.00.

BORAGE

This annual plant is grown in the same manner as spinach. The leaves are fuzzy, oval in shape and six to ten inches in length. It is used for the green filling in Ravioli, for which purpose it is considered superior to spinach, chard, etc. Sow seed at intervals for a continuous supply, sowing in semi-shady locations in the summer. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

The plants are very hardy and grow from two to three feet high, bearing a large mass of leaves at the top. The sides of the main stem are covered with three or four dozen small cabbage heads one or two inches in diameter, which are broken off and cooked the same as cabbage. By some considered more tender and delicious than any cabbage. Grown extensively along the coast but not to any extent in the Sacramento or San Joaquin Valleys.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED—Plants of dwarf habit, but furnishing a large yield of sprouts of excellent quality, under less favorable conditions than any other variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

SUMMER GREENS

While spinach, kale, mustard, chicory, and many other vegetables offer excellent greens for the fall, winter and spring months, there are few that will do well and give quality greens during the summer months.

Swiss Chard is the old stand-by yielding abundantly of its high quality greens during the summer months. Europeans use Chard in many ways as a substitute for spinach.

While Chard is the mainstay for summer greens, another vegetable offers a variety of different flavors to relieve the monotony of Chard. This is the New Zealand Spinach, although it is no relation to Spinach, doesn't look like it and taste like it. It does well during the summer months. The leaves are small, fleshy and triangular in shape. The plant itself grows large.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS
Long Island Improved

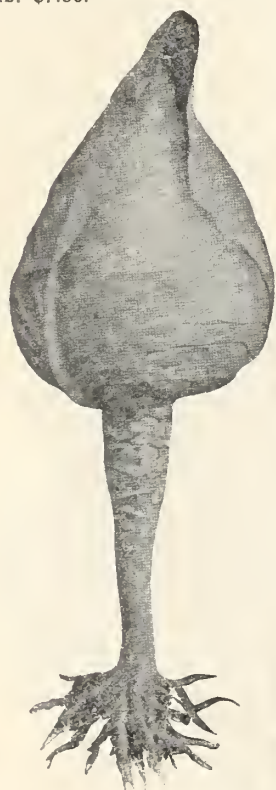
CABBAGE

To raise cabbage successfully is not difficult, as it is comparatively easily grown. Cabbage, like Cauliflower and Lettuce, is not a good summer crop in the Sacramento Valley as it will not head up in the extremely hot weather. Sow seed in open beds and when the plants are sufficiently large, which is usually six to eight weeks after seed is sown, transplant to the permanent fields in rows, eighteen inches apart and the rows thirty inches apart. For fall and winter cabbage sow seed in May, June and July. For spring cabbage sow in August and September.

LAGO EARLY FLAT DUTCH—We have developed and selected this cabbage for over twenty years and can recommend it highly for planting in the Sacramento Valley. The heads are of medium size, being a size that the markets accept readily. Our experience with our strain of this cabbage has been its uniform heading qualities and its very solid and heavy heads. If sown at the proper time it will mature in the fall and winter as well as late spring. Sow seed in May and June and it will mature in October, November and December. Sow seed first two weeks in July and it will mature in January and February. Sow seed the first week in October and it will mature in May and June the following spring. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.50.



CABBAGE—LAGO EARLY FLAT DUTCH



EARLY WINNINGSTADT
CABBAGE—

COPENHAGEN MARKET—The heads are grown upon a remarkably short stem, are solid, round and large for so early a variety. Aside from the Golden Acre is the earliest large round headed variety yet introduced, and like the Golden Acre permits close planting in the rows. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$4.50.

GOLDEN ACRE—Twelve to fourteen days earlier than Copenhagen Market and matures at least seven days ahead of the earliest strains of Jersey Wakefield, which have been considered the earliest standard varieties. Heads are perfectly round, firm, and of exceptionally fine texture; heavy mid-ribs being entirely absent. Heads weigh three to five pounds with very few outer leaves, permitting close planting in the rows. A valuable addition to the list of early round head cabbages. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$5.00.

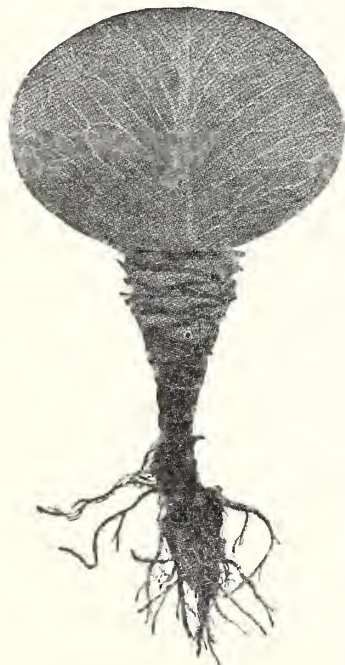
EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—An old favorite pointed variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.



CABBAGE—LAGO EARLY YORK

CABBAGE—Continued

LAGO EARLY YORK—A large pointed cabbage of excellent quality. Being tender and of fine quality this is a fine cabbage for the home garden and also planted quite extensively for the local markets. Is not recommended for planting for the shipping market as its tenderness does not permit its shipping. Sow seed of this variety the last of August or first of September and they will mature in March and April the following spring. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.50.

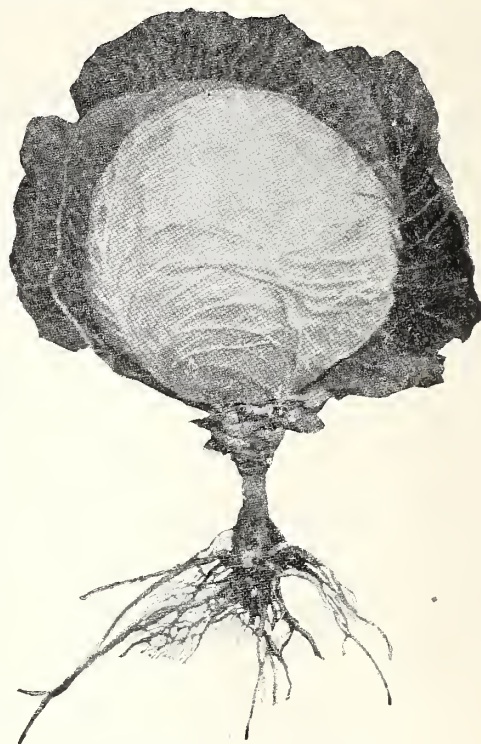


CABBAGE—CANNON BALL

LAGO LATE FLAT DUTCH—Another variety we have developed and selected and which meets very well the conditions in the Sacramento Valley. Heads little larger than the preceding, very hard and heavy. Leaves somewhat undulated. Seed of this variety should be sown the first two weeks in July and it will mature in February and March the following spring. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.50.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED—The largest and surest heading red cabbage. Heads round, very solid, and of very attractive deep red color. This variety is much used for Cold Slaw and pickling. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20.

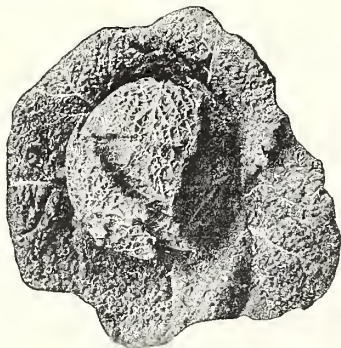
SAVOY GREEN GLOBE—Also known as "Curly Cabbage." Much prized in Europe, and also in this country by those who are familiar with it. Heads medium sized, fairly solid, sweet, crisp and always tender. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.



CABBAGE—GOLDEN ACRE

CANNON BALL OR SHORT STEM DANISH BALLHEAD—A late cabbage gaining favor as a shipping variety. Heads globular, very hard and solid. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$4.50.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT—The old standard shipping cabbage for California and still considered one of the best of the second early or medium early sorts. Heads medium size, sharply pointed, very firm. The leader in the pointed head class and very desirable, especially for shipping. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20; lb. \$3.50.



CABBAGE, SAVOY OR CURLY



CABBAGE—COPENHAGEN MARKET

CHINESE CABBAGE



CHINESE CABBAGE—PE TSAI

CHINESE CHICKEN CABBAGE—This strain we offer for those who wish to grow cabbage primarily for greens. While not of the perfect heading quality of the preceding, for this purpose it is very satisfactory. Oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

CARDOON or Cardoni

A vegetable highly prized by Italians and becoming more in demand in this country as it becomes better known. The plant when full grown somewhat resembles a well grown Artichoke plant. The stalks of the plant are used. The favorite way of preparing is to boil the stalks until tender, then fry in an egg batter. The stalks are also used in stews, etc. Sow seed in open beds in March or April and when the plants are sufficiently large for transplanting they should be transplanted to the permanent field, thirty to thirty-six inches apart in the rows, and the rows thirty-six inches apart. When seed is sown as above, the plants will reach maturity in the fall and winter, which is the most desirable time. Cardoon are very gross feeders and soil should be well fertilized for best results. The plants should be blanched before using and this is done by tying burlap around the plant and then laying the plant down on its side, leaving part of the root attached to the plant, and covering the plant with soil, leaving the tips or end of the plant exposed. The plant is well blanched in a week or ten days by this method, the stalk becoming very tender.

LARGE SPANISH SPINELESS—Very large stalks and spineless, semi-firm. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50

This cabbage has been introduced from China where it has been grown for centuries and constitutes a very important part of the food of the Chinese people. The creamy white heads are delicious served as a salad with French dressing, or, as Cold Slaw with Mayonnaise. The green portion of the leaves may also be served like Spinach, while the heavy mid-ribs are very palatable, like Swiss Chard or Asparagus. For the main crop sow seed in August or September in rows eighteen to twenty-four inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. When the plants are about three to five inches high thin out to stand ten to fifteen inches apart in the rows.

CHI-HI-LI, or CELERY CABBAGE—This variety produces a long compact head which resembles celery when the outer leaves are removed. A rather hardy variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

WONG BOK—This variety produces a short, thick, compact head, closely packed with delicious blanched leaves, and having outer leaves curving inward, being entirely self-folding. Heads weigh from five to eight pounds and are good all the way through. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

PE TSAI—This is probably the best known variety of Chinese Cabbage. Resembles very much Cos Lettuce, the head being large and compact, and all but the outer leaves blanch a creamy white. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.



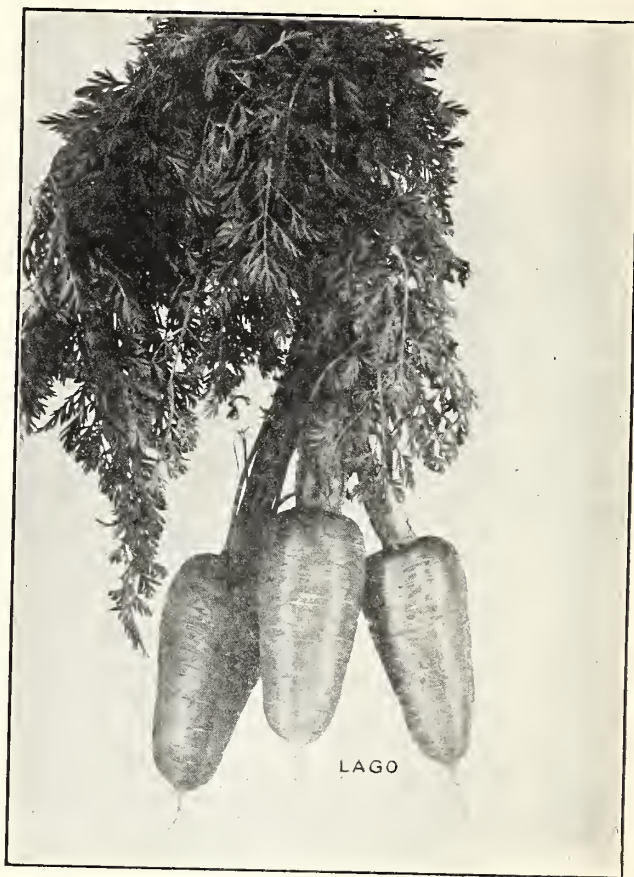
CARDOON OR CARDONI

CARROTS

While a sandy loam is the best soil for carrots of all varieties, any good land, if thoroughly and deeply worked, will produce satisfactory crops. The shorter varieties being the best for the heavy soils. Sow seed from February to the last of October in rows sixteen to eighteen inches apart, covering seed one-half to one inch, pressing soil firmly over the seed. While a good uniform root is grown when the young plants are thinned, this is not necessary and is never done in field planting for the market. February is a good month for sowing for the main spring crop, while August is the best for sowing for the late fall and winter crop. By sowing at intervals of four or six weeks carrots can be had almost all the year in California.

CHANTENAY—A most excellent, medium early, half long variety. Roots are five and one-half inches long, stump rooted and a deep orange-red in color. One of the most popular for bunching. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

DANVERS HALF LONG — Extensively planted by market gardeners and fine for the home garden. The orange-scarlet roots measure eight inches long and about two and one-half inches wide at the shoulder, tapering to a half-point or stump-root at the bottom. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.



LAGO

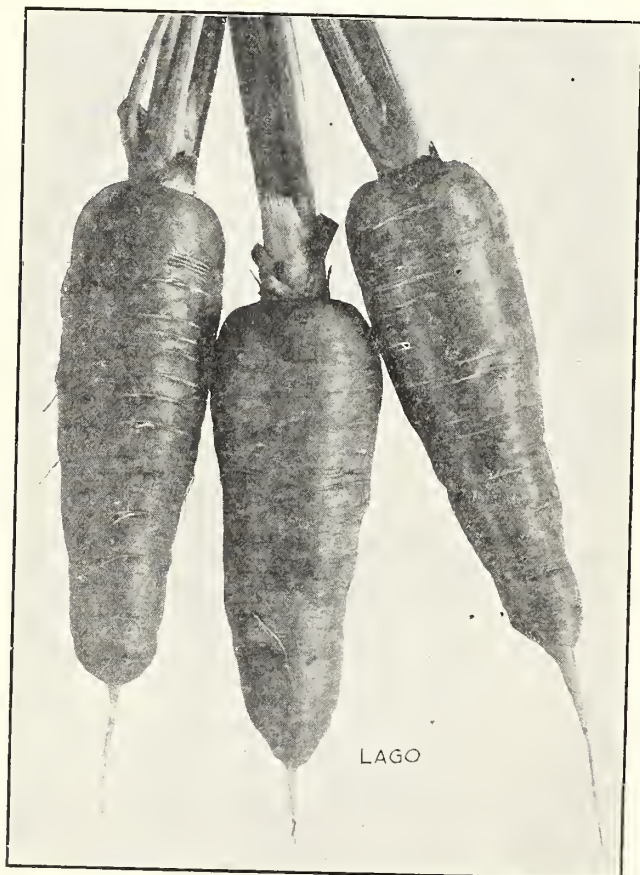
CARROTS—CHANTENAY

FRENCH FORCING—One of the earliest roots, almost globular in shape, about two inches long and deep through, of reddish-orange color and excellent flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

LONG ORANGE IMPROVED—The roots of this variety are very deep orange, long and comparatively thick, often twelve inches in length, and three inches in diameter at the crown, tapering regularly to a point. This sort is suitable for the table and also for stock feeding. When of the size suitable for the table the roots are tender and of good quality. Does best on light, deep, rich soil. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

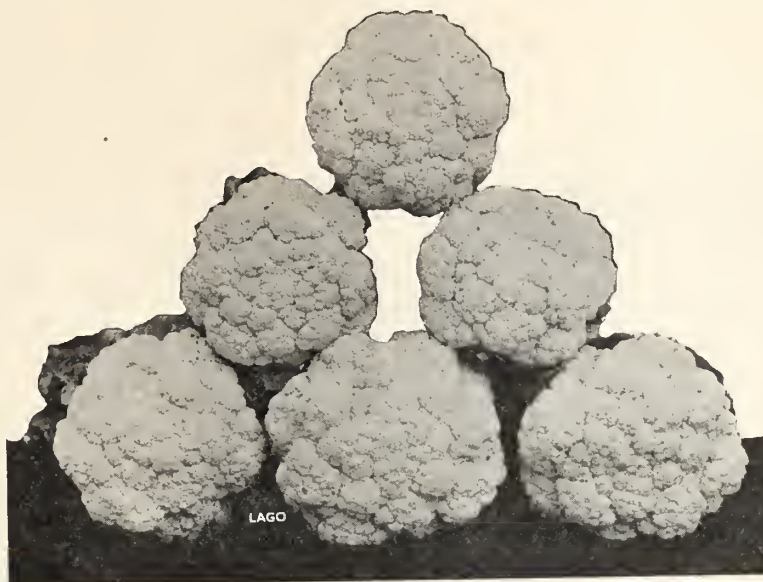
OXHEART, or GUERANDE—Especially desirable for soil so hard and stiff that long rooted sorts do not do well. The mature roots are four and one-half to five inches long, three and one-half inches thick at the shoulder, tapering slightly to the bottom, where it becomes very stump-rooted. Planted extensively for stock feeding owing to its productiveness and its being easily harvested. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

WHITE BELGIAN—Roots eight to ten inches in length, three to four inches in diameter at the top. Color, white with light green crown. One of the best field carrots because of its enormous productiveness and the ease with which it can be harvested. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.10.



LAGO

CARROTS—DANVERS HALF LONG



CAULIFLOWER—EARLY SNOWBALL

CAULIFLOWER

Cauliflower is grown the same as Cabbage but requires more fertile soil, and like Cabbage and Lettuce, is not a good summer crop in the Sacramento Valley. Sow seed in June and July in open beds and when sufficiently large, which is usually six to eight weeks after seed is sown, transplant to the permanent field in rows eighteen inches apart and the rows thirty inches apart. When sown in June and July, Cauliflower will mature in October, November and December. Always keep Cauliflower in a thriving condition from the time they are seedlings in the beds until they are matured, as any check in their growth generally shows in the ultimate crop by heading prematurely or producing poor heads.

DANISH GIANT or DRYWEATHER—A little later and larger than Snowball. When these two varieties are sown at the same time the Danish Giant is ready for the market when the Snowball is finished. The heads grow to a large size, very firm, snow-white and of fine quality. Heads are protected by foliage which is an advantage in keeping heads from being damaged by unfavorable weather. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; oz. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$7.50.

EARLY SNOWBALL—The best type for earliness. Compact habit, uniformity of shape. Head of

medium size, very white and solid, surrounded by few short, upright leaves. The seed we offer of this strain, as well as the Danish Giant, is grown for us by an European specialist and has always given good results. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; oz. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$7.50.

VETCH'S AUTUMN GIANT—Plants are large and late, dark green leaves and heavy white mid-ribs. Heads large and solid, somewhat rough and well protected by foliage. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

HEALTH VALUE OF BEETS

The health giving properties of the beet are seldom considered except when it is eaten in the form of "greens" but it has important qualities in the diet. It has one of the largest potassium contents of any of the common garden vegetables. Potassium salts have an important function in the body. They are found to a large extent in the soft solid tissues such as the muscles, in the blood corpuscles and in other organs, particularly some of the glands which secrete fluids necessary to good health.

Scientists tell us there is a relation between the craving for salt and potassium. "Without salt," one scientist declares, "we should have a strong disinclination to eat much of the vegetables rich in potassium." Potassium tends to increase sodium elimination, sodium being one of the constituents of salt. Scientists seem to agree that we are accustomed to eating too much salt with our food and the potassium salts tend to strike a balance by driving out the salt.

The potassium content of the beet is .353 per cent. Potassium salts occur in all vegetables but

are especially rich in the beet. Compared with the beet, the carrot has .287 per cent.

The beet composition so far as food value is concerned in other respects is as follows: proteins, 1.6 per cent; fats, .1 per cent; carbohydrates, 9.7 per cent.

So in eating tender young beets and the more mature vegetables boiled and sliced we are taking into the system an exceedingly healthful food. The sugar content of the beet is high, so high that it is made more appetizing by the addition of a little vinegar.

The sweet and sour combination of beet pickles, often used as an appetizer is an old time favorite. The addition of vinegar to the hot boiled beet is not so common.

Carrots also are among the most popular vegetables when it comes to health value in the diet. Highly esteemed for itself alone as a vegetable by most people, it is a house hold necessity for flavoring in soups and stews and the accompaniment to many other dishes.

Baby carrots are a year around delicacy and one which does not cloy the palate.

CELERY



CELERY—GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING (Tall or new French Type)

—This is entirely different from the dwarf type. It is fully a month earlier, blanches easier and whiter and makes a taller plant. For the local markets this celery is unsurpassed. We offer imported French seed grown by the originator of this strain. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.00; lb. \$20.00.

GOLDEN PLUME or WONDERFUL—Resembles Dwarf Golden Self-Blanching in many respects. Height about the same but little larger bunch, blanches easier and whiter and about two weeks earlier. Takes well on the markets but must not be over-blanced. Recommended for home garden on account of its blanching easily. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00; lb. \$15.00.

WHITE PLUME—Valuable for its earliness but not as good in quality as the Golden Self-Blanching varieties. Inner leaves, stalks, and heart silvery white. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Celery for best results requires rich, moist soil. Sow seed in open beds in February transplanting, when sufficiently large, to the field in trenches five or six inches deep, ten to twelve inches wide, and setting the plants ten to twelve inches apart along each side of the trench. Trenches should be two feet apart. Celery requires abundant moisture at all stages of growth but will not stand flooding for any length of time. Blanching is done by hilling up with soil or by tying up, or with boards or special blanching paper.

GIANT PASCAL—Preferred by many on account of its fine quality when properly blanched. Stalks short, broad, very thick, crisp and tender, blanching to a yellowish white color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING (Dwarf Type)—The standard shipping variety. Foliage, bright green, tinged with yellow. Plants are stocky, stalks thick, broad and crisp, nut-like flavor, and blanching to a clear creamy white.—We offer imported French seed of this strain which has always given very good results. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00; lb. \$15.00.



CELERIAC, GIANT SMOOTH PRAGUE
(For description see page 19)

SWISS CHARD, OR SPINACH BEET

A very useful and easily grown vegetable much used as a substitute for Spinach. The leaves are prepared for the table in the same manner as Spinach, the leaf stem or mid-rib may be served separately like Asparagus. In picking always pick the large or developed outer leaves or stalks, leaving the smaller leaves in the center of the plant to develop; in this manner the plant will bear continuously. Sow seed in rows eighteen inches apart, thinning out so that plants stand twelve to sixteen inches apart in the row. Seed can be sown from February to July. The earlier the seed is sown in the spring the longer will be the bearing season, as the plants continue to bear throughout the season until the following spring when they run to seed. Chard also makes excellent greens for chickens and is grown to a large extent for this purpose.

LUCULLUS—The leaves of this variety are crumpled and savoyed. Leaves are light green, the Chard, or stalks, are white, not so broad as those of the large ribbed white. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

LARGE RIBBED WHITE—Smooth dark green leaves with very large, broad white stalks and mid-ribs. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.



SWISS CHARD OR SPINACH BEET—LUCULLUS

CHERVIL

An easily grown and most useful vegetable. The aromatic leaves are crisped or curled. It constitutes the basis of the French mixture known as "Fines Herbes," the accompaniment to a great number of dishes and salads. The rows should be about one foot apart and cultivated like parsley.

Fine Curled—Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.



CHERVIL, FINE CURLED

CELERIAC, or Celery-Root, or Turnip-Rooted Celery

In this kind of Celery the roots and not the leaf-stalks are the edible portion. Sow seed same as for Celery. When plants are sufficiently large transplant in rows twelve to twenty-four inches apart and six to nine inches in the row. When roots are two inches in diameter they are ready for use. A fine vegetable and should be better known.

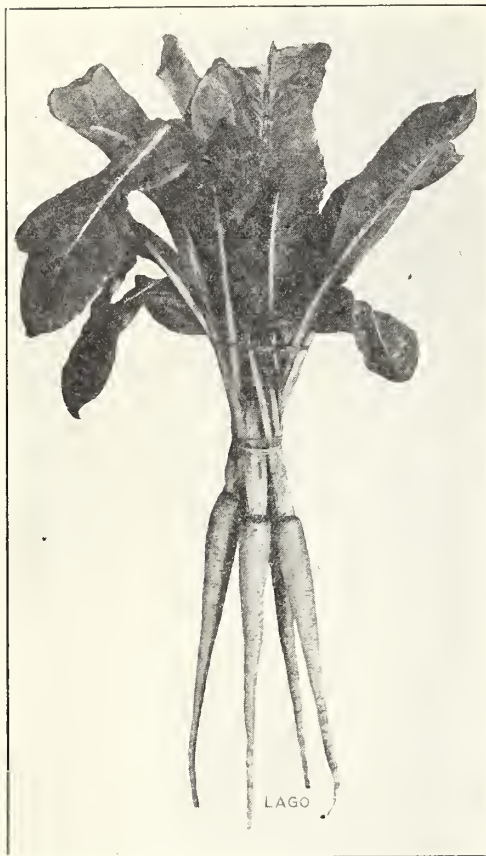
GIANT SMOOTH PRAGUE—An improved variety producing large roots of nearly globular shape, and comparatively smooth surfaced. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

HOME GROWN VEGETABLES

The vegetable garden becomes a real convenience and once established it is a home utility that will not be dispensed with as vegetables to be gathered at one's own back door saves many steps and considerable time. In addition, there is the one unpurchasable factor of quality.

No matter how well refrigerated and cared for, store vegetables cannot have the same fine quality as those gathered a few minutes before they go into the kettle and to the table.

CHICORY



LARGE-ROOTED MADGEBURG OR COFFEE

for forcing, seed should be sown in May, June or July in rows twelve to eighteen inches apart. In the fall the roots should be lifted, the leaves trimmed to within one and one-half inches of the crown, the side roots broken off and the roots shortened to a uniform length of about eight or nine inches. The roots are then placed upright in a trench about eighteen inches deep, setting the roots about two inches apart, and the crown at a depth of about nine inches below the level of the top of the trench. Fill in the trench with fine soil. If more rapid growth is desired cover the rows with a mulch of manure about one and one-half feet deep. The new tops will attain the proper size in from four to six weeks. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25.

RADICHETTA or BARBE DI CAPUCIN—This variety is much more used in the summer by Italians and others as "greens" than as salads. This variety is also forced and is known by the French as "Barbe di Capucin." Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

TREVIGIANA or ROSE COLORED—We offer seed of this Chicory for the first time. It is one of the most popular varieties in Italy where it is favored above others for salads because the leaves are milder in flavor than others. Leaves are large, fleshy (somewhat like Batavian Endive), tender, crisp and of exquisite flavor. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

Fertilize freely for best results. Vegetables as a rule are heavy feeders and the use of fertilizer on these crops insures quality vegetables as well as heavy production.

Seed can be sown from February to October. For a succession of crops the seed can be sown at intervals. For the main winter crop the seed should be sown in August as, sown at this time the Chicory is ready for use during the fall, winter and early spring, at which time it is at its best and furnishes greens either cooked or for salads when there are very few other greens. Chicory is a very popular vegetable in Europe and in this country is used to a large extent by Italians. The leaves of the plants are used for greens, both boiled and served with French Dressing, and the roots are used in the same manner. The roots when started furnish a continuous supply of leaves as they can be cut off and another crop produced.

LARGE-ROOTED MADGEBURG or COFFEE—

The dried and prepared roots are much used as a substitute for coffee. The young leaves are used in salads and the roots when young, as well as the leaves, are also used boiled. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

WITLOOF CHICORY or FRENCH ENDIVE—

Sub-variety of Large-rooted Madgeburg remarkable for the width of its leaves and the great size of its ribs and stalks. The roots, forced or grown in trenches, produce the well known vegetable and salad called in Belgium "Witloof" and in Paris "Endive." To produce roots



WITLOOF OR FRENCH ENDIVE



CHICORY, TREVIGIANA

CASTELFRANCO or GIANT ROSE VARIEGATED—This new variety is not well known but is due to become very popular. The leaves are broad, like Batavian Endive, and undulated, forming a somewhat loose head. Like the Trevigiana the leaves are colored in various tints of red, rose and yellow; some are splashed and mottled, making it very attractive. Leaves are thick, fleshy, crisp and tender, and of exquisite flavor, being milder than others. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

CATALONGA or ASPARAGUS CHICORY—This new Chicory from Italy is quite different from other varieties in that the fresh green shoots are used instead of the leaves as of other sorts. The green shoots should be cut when tender and boiled in salt water, then served hot, or cold in salad. They are tender and suggest the flavor of Asparagus. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.



CHICORY, CASTELFRANCO

GREENS

"Greens" furnished an old-fashioned dish because they were good for what ailed you whether you liked them or not along with the old-fashioned spring tonics, sulphur and molasses and other hygienic horrors of a bygone age. Their health-giving value is now recognized, but on a sounder scientific basis, and they are popular because it is not a duty to eat them as it was formerly. There is opportunity to appreciate their flavor without prejudice on the ground of medicinal diet.



CHICORY, ASPARAGUS OR CATALONGA

COLLARDS

This is a tall, loose leaved, Kale-like plant and is grown extensively in the South for "greens" for the table, and for stock feeding and chicken greens; also grown in sections where cabbage does not do well. The plant does not form a head although the central leaves sometimes form a loose rosette. Best after being touched by frost, which greatly improves flavor and tenderness. Sow seed same as Cabbage, transplanting in rows two feet apart and the rows two and one-half to three feet apart.

GEORGIA, SOUTHERN or CREOLE—This is the white or green stemmed variety, growing two or three feet high. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

ITALIAN COLLARDS or BRASCHETTI—This kale-like plant produces very dark green, almost blue crumpled leaves which are used as greens in the same manner as kale or collards. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.



COLLARDS, ITALIAN OR BRASCHETTI

CHIVES

A small perennial plant growing about ten inches high and cultivated for its fine onion-like leaves which are used for seasoning and flavoring. It can be cut frequently, a new growth appearing soon after each cutting. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.



CHIVES



THE FINEST FOR HOME GARDENS

EARLY ADAMS—Semi-sweet type, planted in some sections for extra early plantings. For this purpose we recommend in preference the Sweet Spanish. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

BANTAM OR GOLDEN EVERGREEN—Has the good qualities of Golden Bantam combined with those of the Evergreen, comes in after the early sorts. Color a rich golden yellow. Ears about eight inches long and two inches thick. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

BLACK MEXICAN (also known as Squaw or Blue Corn)—Not recommended for planting for the market on account of its color but an excellent variety for the home garden. Although when ripe the seed is dark bluish or black, when ready for table use it is white. It is of especially fine sweet flavor and very tender. Medium early. The ears have ten rows of kernels. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

GOLDEN CREAM—This is a cross between Golden Bantam and Country Gentleman. Ears about eight inches long and kernels irregularly and tightly placed on the ears which are creamy-yellow and fine flavor. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

OREGON EVERGREEN—Earlier than Stowell's Evergreen. Kernels are white, sweet and fine. Ears rarely less than eight inches long covered with a tight thick husk which makes it desirable for the market as it keeps its quality well. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—A late corn, ears large, sixteen to eighteen rows to the ear. Kernels long and meaty and of fine quality. This variety is also used for fodder on account of its succulent stalks which grow to six feet or more. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

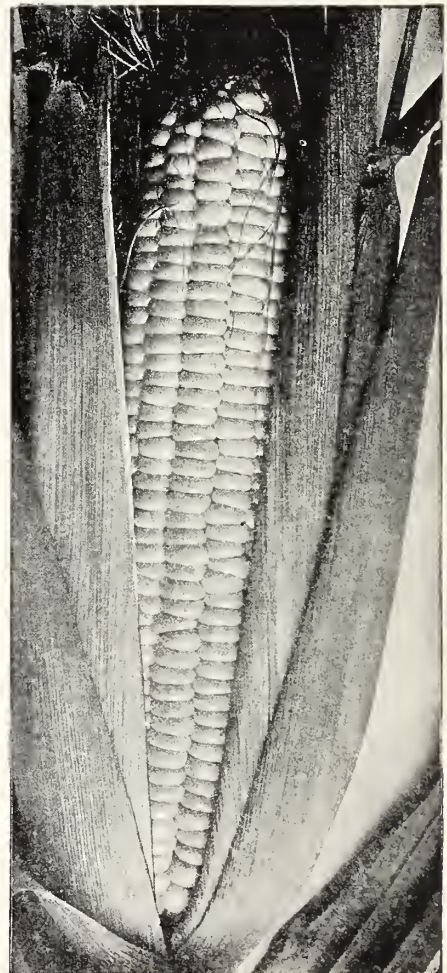
WHIPPLES EARLY YELLOW (new)—This new variety is double the size of Golden Bantam, only a few days later, and is of fine quality. The ear is seven to nine inches long and has twelve to sixteen rows of large kernels. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

CORN

Plant from February 15th to August 1st. However, if the soil is cold and wet it is best to wait until the soil is warm. Plant in hills eighteen inches apart and the rows three feet apart, dropping five to seven seeds to each hill and thin out to two of the healthiest plants when about five inches high. Remove all side shoots or "suckers" from the plant leaving only the two top ones as these will produce the largest and best ears. Corn is at its best when picked and eaten within an hour, but it is extremely important that it be picked just at the right time. When the kernel can be easily punctured with the thumb nail it is a good indication that the ear is about at its best.

GOLDEN BANTAM—The most popular of all first early sweet corns and planted in nearly every garden. The ears are about six inches in length, with eight rows of kernels on a cob; of the finest quality, very sweet and tender. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

LAGO MARKET GARDENER—This corn is one of our introductions. Kernels white, of good quality, ears large and well covered with a tight thick husk. This variety which is well acclimated always gives good yields and we recommend it highly for the market gardener. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.



CORN, MARKET GARDENER

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—The popular Shoe Peg Corn. Ears average seven inches long by two inches in diameter. Deep grains in irregular rows on cobs and deliciously sweet, tender and milky. Now the leading canning variety, both commercially and for the home. Considered by many the richest flavored of all late corns. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

GOLDEN SUNSHINE (new)—The Sunshine fills a long-felt want for a Golden Bantam type which will come on the market earlier than that variety, to compete with the first early white corns. Sunshine is ready for market a week to ten days before Golden Bantam. In fact, will be off the market before that variety is ready. The plant growth is more dwarf and the ears closer to the ground. The ears are the same size as Bantam but twelve-rowed instead of eight, of equally good color and with a high quality grain. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

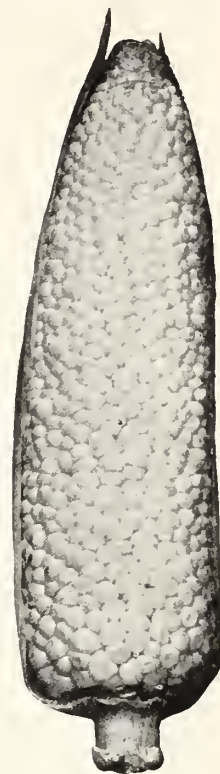
SWEET SPANISH—Small early white corn planted in the foothill sections for a first early crop. Not recommended for other than this purpose. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

ALAMEDA SWEET—A standard market variety developed by market gardeners in Alameda County. Ears 10 to 14 rowed, snowy white and covered with a strong husk. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

POP CORN—White Rice—Ears short, kernels white, long, somewhat resembling rice. Easily Grown; should not be planted near sweet or field corn as it mixes easily with other types. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c.



CORN, GOLDEN SUNSHINE



CORN, COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

CRESS

Sow seed in spring as soon as ground can be worked, in rich well prepared soil, in shallow drills twelve to sixteen inches apart, covering with about one-half inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. As Cress runs to seed quickly, sowing should be made about every two weeks for a continuous supply. Does best during the cool months.

FINE CURLED or PEPPER GRASS—The leaves of this small salad are much frilled or curled, and are much used in garnishing. It is also used mixed with Lettuce, etc. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

TRUE WATER—This is a distinct variety of Cress with small, oval leaves. It does best when its roots and stems are submerged in water, although a fair growth may be obtained in soil which is kept wet. Can also be grown along ditches, ponds, or in tubs in water-covered soil. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.



CRESS, FINE CURLED OR PEPPER GRASS

CORN SALAD

FETTICUS OR LAMB'S LETTUCE

A very fine distinct salad, and both leaves and stems are used. This forms, with the outer stalks of Celery, a delicious mixed salad. Considered a fine substitute for Lettuce, Endive, etc. For fall and winter use, sow seed in drills twelve inches apart, in August, September and October. Can also be sown in the spring and will be ready six to eight weeks after sowing. Does best when sown to mature in fall and winter or early spring.

LARGE SEEDED—Vigorous grower, producing large healthy plants with round light green leaves. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.



CORN SALAD

CUCUMBER



CUCUMBER, Klondike White Spine

Plant after the danger of frost is over in this section, say after the fifteenth of February, on light warm soils and later on heavier soils. For later crops they can be planted up to August fifteenth. Plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, dropping eight or ten seeds to each hill, covering one inch deep. When the plants are five to six inches high, and after danger of insects is past, thin to three, leaving the healthiest plants. Give frequent and shallow cultivation until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. In order to obtain the largest yield of Cucumbers the soil should be well enriched, but an abundance of good fruit can be raised on any good garden soil. Pick the fruit as soon as it is large enough and before it begins to ripen, as the vines will cease setting fruit as soon as any seed begins to mature.

DAVIS PERFECT—Fruits very deep green in color, rather long, averaging ten inches or more in length, white spined, quite slender, symmetrical, tapering slightly at both ends. Flesh is crisp, tender and of good quality. The seed cavity is small. The vines are very vigorous growing and quite productive. Recommended as one of the best sorts for shipping as it retains its attractive dark color for a long time after picking. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

BOSTON PICKLING—This is a productive variety that is extensively grown for pickles. The fruits are bright green, of medium size, very smooth, and symmetrical. The flesh is crisp and tender. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50

KLONDIKE—Fruits when grown under favorable conditions are seven to eight inches long, and are uniform in size and shape. The color is very dark green, slightly striped at the ends. The dark green color is retained much longer and is affected less by the hot sun than any other variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.25.

EARLY FORTUNE—The fruits average about nine inches long, of uniform diameter, making it an ideal shape to pack and carry nicely for distant markets. Fruits white spined of rich dark green color. Seed cavity is small and flesh thick, crisp, and tender. Recommended as one of the best shipping sorts and fine for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

JAPANESE CLIMBING—Where space is a factor this variety will be found most desirable as it does best grown on trellis, fences, etc., climbing by tendrils like a grapevine. Fruits dark green about eight inches long, thick, crisp, tender and equal to others in quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

ROLLISSON'S TELEGRAPH—An English sort, of recent introduction. Fruits twenty to twenty-four inches long, smooth, dark green, very fine. Each plant can carry six and more fruits, if cut in succession before they are fully ripe. One of the best forcing sorts. Pkt. of 10 seeds, 25c.

LEMON CUCUMBER—A very productive variety with round or slightly oval fruits of light creamy yellow color. The fruits are ready for slicing when just starting to turn yellow. Of distinct flavor and preferred by many to any of the other sorts. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.



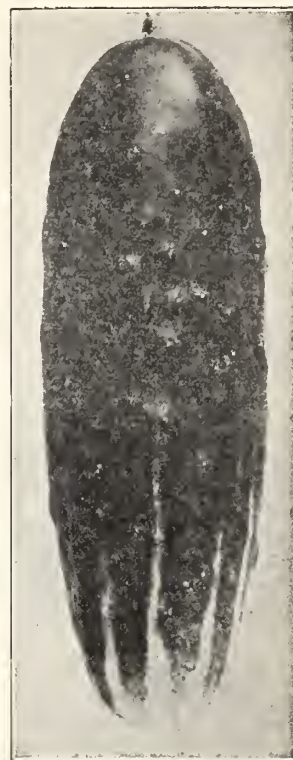
CUCUMBER, Boston Pickling

CHINESE LONG—We offer seed of this novelty for the first time. The fruits are rich dark green, often twenty inches long, averaging two to three inches in diameter in the center and tapering gently toward the ends. Flesh is thick, crisp, and of fine flavor. Vines are vigorous and bear continuously if fruits are picked when ready. This variety should be grown on a trellis, as, when grown in this way nice straight fruits are produced. When grown on the ground like the other sorts the fruits become crooked or curved and often very poor shape. Not more than two vines should be left to each hill, and preferably one plant well fertilized, which will give the best results. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

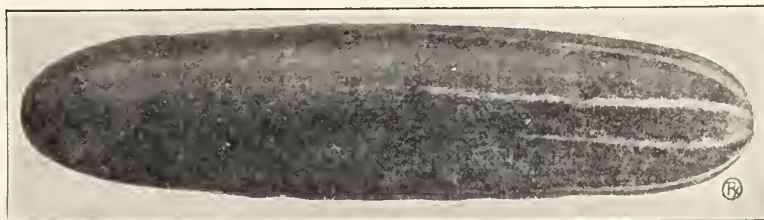
LONG GREEN IMPROVED—Probably the most extensively used Cucumber for home and market. The vines are vigorous and productive and the fruits are very long, often twelve to fifteen inches when mature. They are uniformly slender and of beautiful dark green color. This variety furnishes some fruits early but matures the bulk of its crop rather late. A standard sort for slicing and very largely used for pickles, and often used for making sweet pickles. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

WEST INDIA GHERKIN—This is a distinct, very small, oval, prickly fruited sort used exclusively for pickling. The fruit is two inches long and one inch in diameter and borne in abundance. Seed very small and slow to germinate. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

LAGO NU-GREEN—A new and exceptionally fine, long, slender, very dark green variety. Fruits twelve to fourteen inches long by two and one-half inches in diameter. Solid and crisp. An ideal type for the private garden or as a "straight pack" variety for shipment to market. An excellent forcer. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.



CUCUMBER, EARLY FORTUNE



CUCUMBER, LAGO NU-GREEN

DANDELION

Makes a very healthful, nutritious and pleasant food that can be used very early in the spring either as salad or boiled like spinach. Sow in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart. The quality is considerably improved by blanching the plants, which can be done by covering them with leaves, or other litter, etc.

CULTIVATED OR FRENCH COMMON—A decided improvement on the wild dandelion. Very early and vigorous in growth. Pkt. 10c.

IMPROVED THICK LEAVED, OR CABBAGING—Unsurpassed in thickness of leaf and deep green color. It is compact and forms an upright tuft at the center, which blanches almost naturally. This cabbaging sort is much superior to the common or uncultivated dandelion. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

DILL

An aromatic annual having a warm pungent taste, the seed of which is used for seasoning. Although possessing medicinal properties it is chiefly used for making Dill pickles. Plant grows two to three feet high, of branching nature, with leaves cut into thread-like segments. Very easily grown. Sow in spring after soil has become warm. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c.



DILL



ENDIVE, GREEN CURLED



LEAF OF GREEN CURLED ENDIVE

ODD VEGETABLES ODDLY USED

If you don't know what to do with a curly endive should some one give you one, boil it. It makes excellent greens and those who have tried it declare it is the only proper use for this vegetable that is popularly known only as a fall and winter salad vegetable. It is a handsome vegetable in appearance but it is not as handsome when it comes to eating it as a salad as its creamy curls with green trimmings suggest. Even the best of the curly endives are rather tough when eaten raw although valuable salad material and of good flavor.

Our foreign population brought the trick of boiling the endive as greens. Some of our foreign settlers seem to have a mania for boiling about everything in the way of green tops for greens including the popular weeds, lamb's quarters and purslane or pusley, as it is more commonly known.

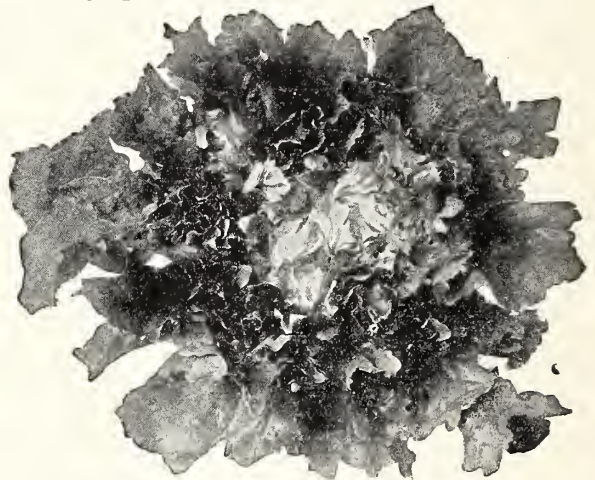
A trial of curly endive boiled as greens is likely to convince the experimenter that he has found a rather attractive addition to the menu. The method is to wash it long and earnestly as many endives harbor much sand and grit among their frizzled foliage. Then take the entire rosette and drop it in boiling water and cook until tender. This requires not more than fifteen minutes of boiling.

Lift the endive, drain, and serve with butter and a little lemon juice. A foreign method is to use olive oil instead of butter. It is a matter of taste but the American palate takes more kindly to butter than to olive oil on warm vegetables.

The flavor is excellent, not so strong as when eaten raw, and the greens are not as tough as the fresh leaves.

ENDIVE

One of the best and most wholesome salads for fall and winter use. Endive is not only much used for salads and garnishing but is also excellent as boiled greens. Sow in June and July in drills fourteen to sixteen inches apart and thinning to twelve and fourteen inches apart in the row. When nearly full grown and before being fit for the table they should be bleached. This is done by gathering the leaves together and tying with raffia or yarn to exclude the light and air from the inner leaves; this must be done when the heads are quite dry or they will rot. They are generally ready about two weeks after tying and should be tied as used.



ENDIVE, BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN

LARGE GREEN CURLED—Hardy variety forming a rosette measuring from sixteen to eighteen inches across, with very curly bright deep green leaves and rosy colored mid-ribs. Particularly suitable for the fall and winter crops. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN (Escarolle)—Has broad fleshy leaves, toothed at the edge, and slightly twisted, which form a large heart. It is easily blanched if tied up at the proper time; it then produces wonderfully tender crisp, creamy white inner leaves, making one of the most delicious salads. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.



LEAF OF BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN ENDIVE

In order to avoid the tough texture so often encountered, some kitchen geniuses chop the curly endive and mix it with finely chopped carrots and turnips with a little onion, serving either with French dressing or mayonnaise. It makes a fine salad used in this manner. Plant a row of curly endive in the garden this year and you can have a new and novel vegetable dish next fall. Don't forget to start blanching it early by tying up the outer leaves over the center or by setting a pot over it.

EGG PLANT

The seed should be sown in a hotbed during December or January as seed is slow to germinate and requires warm even temperature. Seed can also be sown in February or March for a late crop. Set the plants in the open field as soon as weather and soil conditions will permit, and after all danger of frost is past. Set eighteen inches apart in row and the rows thirty inches apart.

NEW YORK IMPROVED—A very excellent standard variety growing strong bushes which are larger than the Black Beauty and better in that respect for keeping the "egg" off the ground. The large purplish black fruits are heavy at the blossom end, narrow toward the stem end, and are smooth and of fine quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$7.00.

EARLY LONG PURPLE—An early variety with club-shaped dark purple fruits six to eight inches long, very productive and of fine quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

JAPANESE LONG—Fruits 6 to 7 inches long. Skin is very thin; flesh tender and excellent flavor; very productive. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.



EGGPLANT, NEW YORK IMPROVED



FENNEL, LARGE SICILIAN

FENNEL or Finocchio

This is largely used by the Italians and is coming into favor in this country. The edible portion is the enlarged leafstalk which is blanched and used as salad either alone or with other salad plants. It is also used boiled as a vegetable, having a sweet, spicy and very distinct aromatic flavor. Sow seed in July in rows sixteen to eighteen inches apart and when the plants are about five inches high thin to stand eight to ten inches apart in the row. Frequent watering and rich soil are essential for best results. When the enlargement at the base of the leafstalk is about the size of a hen's egg it should be earthed up so as to cover half of it, this will blanch the edible portion and it can be cut when sufficiently developed, which is generally ten to fifteen days after earthing up.

SWEET FLORENCE—Excellent variety of medium size with sweet, aromatic and delicate flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

LARGE SICILIAN — Large and white; of vigorous growth. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

GARLIC

Used for flavoring soups, stews, etc. Garlic is propagated by planting the cloves (small separate parts of the bulb) and not from seed which is not practical. The cloves are planted in November and December, in rows twelve inches apart and the cloves dropped three to four inches apart in the row, covering two inches. Culture is the same as for onions and like onions the bulbs are ready for harvest when the tops are dry.

Bulbs—30c per lb. postpaid.



GARLIC



KALE—TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH

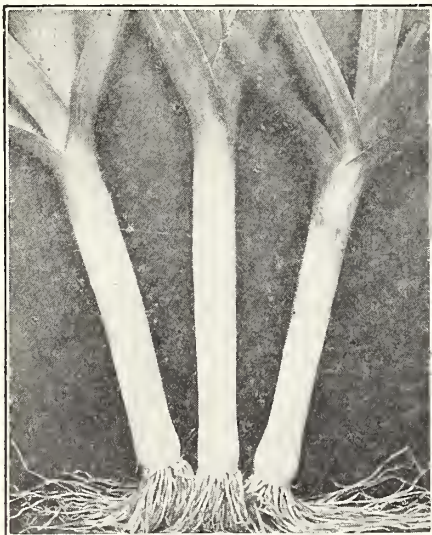
JERSEY OR TREE—Plant grows three to four feet high and frequently six to eight feet. Produces a great number of large green smooth leaves, often two and one-half feet long, on a straight, stiff, strong, comparatively slender stem. Largely used for chickens and stock—is highly recommended for chickens. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

LEEK

This belongs to the onion family and is greatly valued as a seasoning for soups, salads, etc. Sow seed in March and April; when the seedlings are about the size of a pencil transplant in rows fourteen to sixteen inches apart and six inches apart in the row. The neck or stems are blanched by drawing the earth up about them as they grow in size.

AMERICAN FLAG—Fine early productive variety. The stems are two inches in diameter and easily blanched as high as ten inches from the root. Fine mild flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

MONSTROUS CARENTAN—Stem six to eight inches long and often three inches in diameter. Very mild and tender. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.



LEEK—AMERICAN FLAG

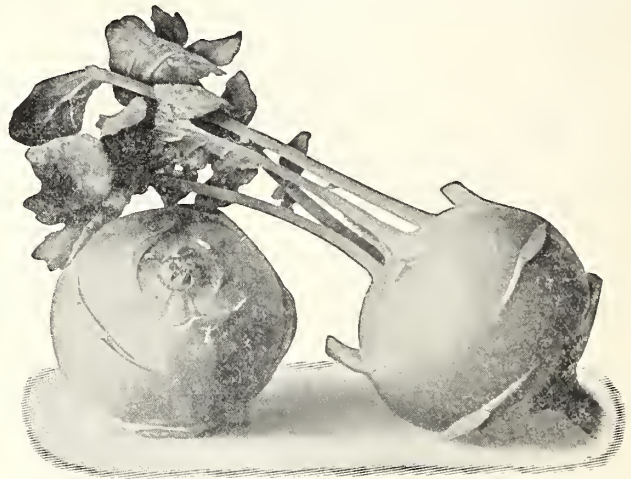
KALE or Borecole

Excellent greens for winter and spring use. The quality is improved by frost. Sow seed in June and July of the Tall and Dwarf Curled Scotch Kales as these will then mature in the fall, winter and spring, at which time they are at their best. These require the same cultural treatment as cabbage. The seed of the Jersey and Thousand-headed Kale can be sown from May to September. However, by sowing in May a much longer bearing season can be had, as by sowing at this time they will bear from early summer through the fall, winter and until late spring the following year when they will go to seed. As these two varieties grow to large proportions they should be planted further apart than the other curled kales—three feet apart each way is a good distance.

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH—The variety most commonly used. The plant grows three or four feet high, bearing long, plume-like light green leaves which are deeply cut, also finely curled at edges. Very hardy and of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

DWARF CURLED SCOTCH KALE—The plant grows fifteen to eighteen inches high with finely curled frilled leaves of a rich blue-green color. Very hardy and of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

THOUSAND HEADED—Often called Jersey but different from the Jersey in that the stem of this variety is unusually divided into a number of branches bearing large leaves. Although not so tall and probably not quite as hardy as the Jersey it is equally as productive. Crops are known to have gone as high as sixty tons of green feed per acre. An excellent food for poultry and highly recommended. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.



KOHL-RABI—EARLY WHITE VIENNA

KOHL-RABI

This vegetable is a cross between a cabbage and a turnip. The edible portion is the turnip-shaped bulb which forms on the stem above the soil. It is extremely tender and partakes of the flavor of both turnip and cabbage. The bulb is ready for use in from ten to twelve weeks after sowing and should be eaten when two to two and one-half inches in diameter. The thick outer skins should be removed before boiling. As they are more tender and delicately flavored before being fully matured, it is advisable to make successive sowings rather than depend upon a standing crop. Sow in rows eighteen inches apart, thinning when well established to six inches apart in the row. Sow in February and March for the main spring crop and August and September for the fall and winter crop.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—Very early variety with very few, small leaves, seldom over eight inches long. Bulb of medium size. Flesh white and tender. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.



LETTUCE, NEW YORK OR LOS ANGELES

LETTUCE

For garden culture sow the cabbage or head varieties in rows twelve to sixteen inches apart and when the plants are in the fourth leaf thin to stand eight to ten inches apart in the row. For field culture the seed is sown on ridges. The ridges are made fourteen to eighteen inches wide, four to six inches high, the seed is sown in double rows on the ridges ten to fifteen inches apart, and when the plants are about one inch high thin to stand ten inches apart in the row. The water should be run between the ridges and not permitted to flow over the tops as this cakes the soil. Sow seed of the heading varieties in January and February for the main spring crop, and in July and August for the fall and winter crop. The loose leaf varieties of lettuce do not form a head but form a large rounded cluster of leaves. Leaves are heavily crumpled and attractive in appearance, crisp and tender. They develop for use quickly and where both the loose and heading varieties are planted at the same time the loose leaf varieties will have matured and be used up by the time the heading varieties are matured. Sow two ounces of seed for a hundred and fifty-foot row and if the lettuce is too thick, thin after it has attained a size which can be pulled and used for salad, or, it can be thinned out when young and transplanted to another section of the garden. The loose leaf varieties can be planted so as to prolong the lettuce season in the Valley as they do well when it is too warm for the heading types.

CABBAGE OR HEADING VARIETIES

NEW YORK OR LOS ANGELES—This is the variety that is planted so extensively in all parts of California and other states where lettuce is grown for Eastern shipment. The plant is very large but compact and tight heading; outer leaves attractive deep green, broad, frilled at edges. The inner leaves form a large head, white, very sweet and tender when in condition for use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00.

ICEBERG—A hard heading, crisp, curly leaf variety, having outer leaves of yellowish green, lightly tinged on the edges with reddish brown. Used for late spring and early fall sowing as it does better than the New York during the warm weather. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00.

HANSON—A desirable, large heading summer lettuce well adapted for the home garden. Outer leaves yellowish green, broad, somewhat crumpled and frilled at edge and with distinctive mid-rib. The inner leaves are white, very crisp and sweet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

BIG BOSTON—Forms good sized solid heads which are yellow and buttery, though crisp and of fine quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER—Forms a large head, which is exceedingly buttery in texture. Heart is a rich golden yellow. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

CURLED OR LOOSE LEAVED VARIETY

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—A very large, clustering sort, of attractive light green ruffled leaves. Very tender. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON—This sort is especially adapted for sowing thickly and cutting when the plants are young. Leaves light green, slightly frilled and much blistered, crisp, sweet and tender. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

EARLY PRIZE HEAD—A large-clustering, non-heading lettuce most excellent for the home garden and one of the most easily grown. The leaves are finely curled and crumpled, bright green tinged with coppery red, and are very crisp, sweet and tender. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.



LETTUCE, EARLY PRIZEHEAD



LETTUCE, Black Seeded Simpson

CHICKEN LETTUCE

This variety of lettuce should not be confused with the regular heading or loose-leaved varieties. The plant grows very much like Kale, to a height of four to five feet, with much growth of leaf. It is used mainly for chicken and rabbit feeding. It absolutely does not head and is seldom if ever used for table purposes. The heavy leaf growth makes it ideal for green food for chickens, etc. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

COS OR ROMAINE LETTUCE

This kind of lettuce is distinguished by its long, narrow, spoon-shaped leaves, folding into conical shaped heads. The heads should be blanched by tying up the outer leaves. The quality is distinct from the cabbage heading lettuces and by many considered superior. Sow seed the same as for the head lettuce and for well developed heads should be thinned twelve to sixteen inches apart in the row.

PARIS WHITE COS—Head tall and very thick, blunt at the top, light green in color. Very crisp and sweet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00.



LETTUCE, COS OR ROMAINE

LAVENDER

A hardy perennial growing about two feet high, very erect, with slender grayish green leaves and small violet-blue flowers. It furnishes a most delightful perfume when used for the distillation of lavender water or when dried and placed in with household linens, etc. It should be picked before it becomes dry and hard, and dried quickly. A worth-while and pleasing plant for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

LAVENDER PLANTS

We offer strong, well rooted plants of Lavender in four-inch pots—35c each. Postpaid to fourth zone, 50c each.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Contrary to a rather common belief, there is nothing mysterious in the cultivation of the mushroom. Any one with a fair understanding of its cultural requirements can grow this highly prized crop successfully in any climate and in any season where the following conditions fairly obtain:

1. Good spawn, procured from a reliable source.
2. A properly prepared bed with reasonable protection against weather extremes.
3. A temperature not greatly exceeding sixty degrees F., and not much lower than fifty degrees F.
4. A fairly moist atmosphere, avoiding the too frequent and direct application of water to the beds.
5. A gradual renewal of the air, avoiding draughts.

We offer the cream variety. Bricks weigh one to one and one-quarter lbs. each.

Bricks 40c each, postpaid. 5 bricks—\$1.75.



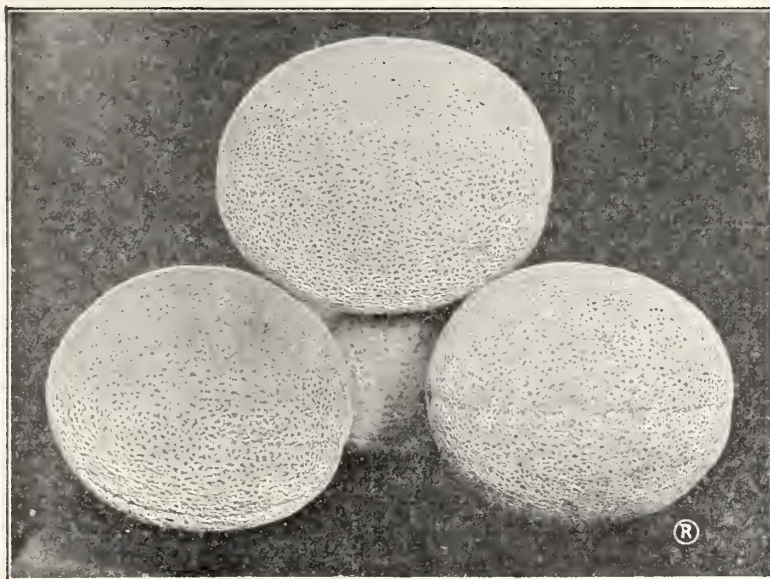


MUSKMELON—HEARTS OF GOLD

EXTRA-EARLY HACKENSACK—Nearly two weeks earlier than Hackensack. Fruits are round, slightly flattened from stem to blossom ends, with well-defined ribs and strong netting. Skin is green slightly tinged with yellow at maturity. Flesh is thick, rich green in color, slightly coarse, but juicy and of fine flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

SANTA CLAU CASABA (Winter)—A casaba melon that ripens slowly and lasts all through the winter. Should be handled somewhat after the manner of handling Hubbard squash. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

GOLDEN BEAUTY CASABA (Summer)—One of the best casabas. Begins to ripen in July and continues ripening and bearing all summer and fall until frost comes. The later fruit can be stored in a cool house or cellar and will ripen slowly. Golden Beauty is bright yellow, about globular, with wrinkled skin and slightly pointed at the stem end. The flesh is fine-grained, pure white, very thick and an extra good flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.



MUSKMELON—POLLOCK 10-25

MUSKMELON or CANTALOUPE

After danger of frost is past, the ground being warm and in good condition, plant in rich soil, preferably sandy loam, in hills about 4 to 6 feet apart according to the vigor of the variety and richness of the soil. Plant eight to ten seeds to the hill. Cover firmly with about 1 inch of fine soil. When plants begin to crowd and the danger from the striped beetle is over, thin out, leaving only the four strongest plants to the hill. Give shallow cultivation frequently, until runners grow to such an extent as to make this impracticable. The quality of melons is dependent largely upon weather conditions and the vigor of vines; unfavorable weather and unhealthy vines produce a poorly flavored fruit. To induce early fruiting, pinch the ends of laterals.

GOLD LINED ROCKY FORD—These melons are the same size as the Rocky Ford. The flesh is green with slight golden tint next to the seed cavity and the flavor is delicious, being remarkably sweet and juicy. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.



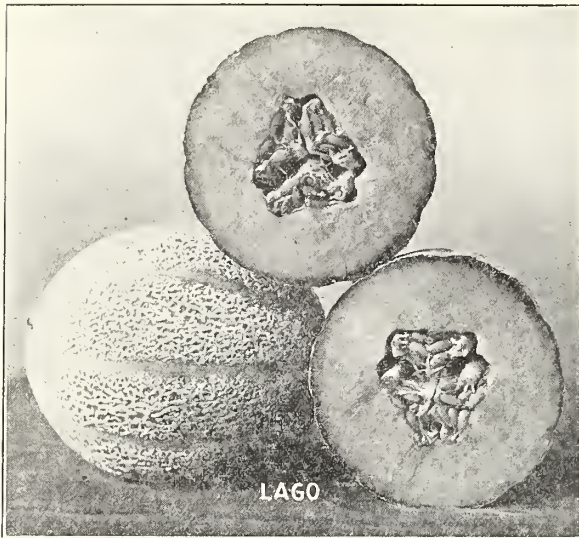
MUSKMELON—LAGO OLD FASHIONED

HONEY DEW—The rind is a dull white when ripe. Part of the melon shows slight checks in the rind like a tendency to net. This appears when the melon is ready to pick. This melon is 6-7 inches through and about eight inches long. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.25.

ROCKY FORD or NETTED GEM—This is a medium-early variety with vigorous and productive vines. Fruits are oval, very slightly ribbed, and densely covered with fine netting. Our stock is selected for uniformity of size as well as quality, both of which are very desirable. The flesh is thick, green, sweet, and highly flavored. This is an excellent variety to grow in the home garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

MONTREAL NUTMEG—This variety is largely grown around Montreal and commands the highest price in Eastern markets. The fruits are round, quite large, heavily ribbed and netted. The light green flesh is very thick and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

POLLOCK 10-25—This is the latest improved strain of the popular Rocky Ford. It is very uniform in size and the flavor is excellent and sweet. Considered one of the best for market and excellent for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.



MUSKMELON, HALE'S BEST

PERSIAN—This melon is becoming more popular each year. Large globular in shape and heavily netted. Its color is bright orange with a delightful flavor. They should not be eaten until fully ripened. Culture same as melons. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

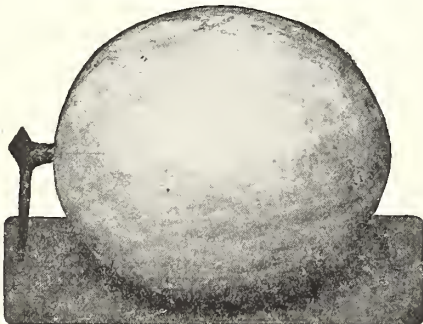
BANANA—Shaped somewhat as name indicates; grows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long; flesh deep salmon and fair quality.

TIP TOP—In shape varies from round to slightly oblong; rather large in size and somewhat late in maturing; skin pale green distinctly ribbed and lightly netted; flesh rich deep salmon, sweet and spicy.

OSAGE or MILLER'S CREAM—A medium large variety that will do well on rather heavy soil. Oval shaped, dark green skin that is ribbed and netted. Flesh orange colored, very thick, firm, and of a rich flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.25.

HEARTS OF GOLD—A melon that has become very popular lately and is increasing in popularity. It is an early Salmon flesh variety and with a moderate amount of netting and fairly distinct ribs. An excellent melon for the Market Gardening, and shipping. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

EDWARD'S PERFECTO—A very superior type of the Rocky Ford melon, having a deeply tinted salmon flesh, an exceedingly small seed cell, a firm, hard gray netting and excellent shipping quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.



MELON, HONEY DEW

HALE'S BEST—A remarkably early shipping melon being the earliest of the salmon flesh shipping varieties. Fruits are oval in shape, about six inches long by four and one-half inches in diameter, with heavy netting and fairly distinct ribbing. Flesh exceptionally thick and deep salmon in color. A most promising and profitable variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

LAGO OLD FASHIONED—This belongs to the old fashioned large varieties. Fruits are very large and heavily ribbed. Thick juicy flesh. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

HONEY BALL—A miniature Honey Dew in appearance, possessing the yellowish-white, smooth rind and silvery-green flesh of that variety. Differs in being earlier and about the size of Rocky Ford. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

ORIENTAL or JAPANESE—This melon originated in Southern California and appears to be a cross between the Golden Beauty Casaba and Persian Melon. It has the same salmon tinted flesh as the latter but the texture is as fine as the Casaba, and very sweet. The rind is thin yellowish green with darker blotches. When ripe the fruit averages seven to eight pounds. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

MUSTARD

Mustard is grown principally for greens. The leaves resemble those of turnips, but are larger, more tender and not so coarse. Mustard does best when sown so that it matures during the cool of Spring or early Fall. Sow in rows eighteen inches apart and thin to 5 or 6 inches apart in the rows. Mustard runs to seed quickly and successive sowings should be made for a steady supply.

FORDHOOK FANCY (Ostrich Plume)—A handsome, vigorous growing, mild variety. Leaves bright green, intensely curled and fringed on the edges; fine for salads and garnishings; seed reddish-brown. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 80c.

NEW CHINESE (Elephant Ear)—A very vigorous sort of upright growth; leaves deep green, fairly smooth, about 10 inches long by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and of sweetly pungent flavor; seed reddish-brown. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 80c.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—Plant vigorous and hardy, of upright, spreading growth; leaves 5 inches long by 3 inches wide, light green, tinged yellow, much crumpled and frilled at the edges. The popular market variety in the South; seed small, dark reddish-brown. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

WHITE LONDON—Plant of rapid, upright growth, soon going to seed; leaves rather small and smooth, deeply cut or divided; color deep green; seed large, light yellow. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

TRIESTE—This new variety is planted only for cover crop purposes. See page 55 for prices and description.

MUSTARD SPINACH (Komatsuna)—A quick growing tender "Greens" introduced in the Southern States as a new vegetable under the name of "Tendergreen". Ready for use 3 to 6 weeks after sowing and is used when the plants reach 4 to 6 inches high. Belongs to the musatrd family. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

BAK-TOI (Chinese White Rib Mustard)—This variety has rather broad white ribs with green leaves resembling somewhat a small chard in the plant. Cooked the same as spinach or chard and very popular among Chinese and Japanese and always to be found in their markets. Should be sown in Spring and Fall. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; Oz. 40c.

WATERMELONS



WATERMELON, TOM WATSON

A light, sandy soil, with good exposure to the sun, is the best for watermelons. It should be prepared deep, but receive shallow cultivation. Hoe often and thoroughly. To get good, strong vines early in the season, form large, well-drained hills of earth, made very rich, about 8 feet apart. In these plant the seed as soon as the ground is warm and dry, dropping 6 to 10 seeds in the hill. Protect the young plants from insects. One oz. to 30 hills, 3 lbs. to the acre. When the plants are about 4 inches high thin out, leaving only four of the strongest plants to each hill.

TOM WATSON—An extra long melon of attractive appearance, uniform in shape and quality. The dark green rind is tough, but thin and easily withstands shipment to distant markets. The deep red flesh extends to within three-fourths of an inch of the green rind, is crisp, melting and of finest flavor. The melon measures about 24 inches long and 12 inches in diameter and often attains a weight of from 50 to 60 pounds. It is very prolific, producing in great abundance the large, delicious fruits. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

ANGELINO—This new variety of melon is coming to be a great favorite with shippers. Dark green with a bright red flesh and excellent flavor. It stands up well and sells easily. Seeds must be soaked a few hours before planting, otherwise they tend to rot. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$6.50; 10 lbs. \$11.50.

GYPSY or GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE—An old standard sort that is very popular especially in the South. Very large, oblong, distinctly striped and mottled; flesh dark red and very sweet. Skin firm and solid, making it a good shipping sort. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

FLORIDA FAVORITE—A splendid long melon of very large size and excellent quality. Dark green skin mottled and striped with lighter green; thin but firm rind. Flesh is very deep red, sweet, and tender. Vines vigorous and productive. A good keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

KING AND QUEEN—Small, round, light colored with bright pink flesh of good quality. Ripens late and can be kept for months. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

CHILEAN—This is a melon of the oblong type, whose flesh is bright red and the flavor remarkably fine and sweet. The rind is very thin and brittle and the skin colored a deep rich green, mottled with a darker green; a fine type of melon recommended for the home garden. We have both the White Seeded Chilean and Black Seeded. The only difference between the two melons is that the Black Seeded is considered a trifle earlier than the White Seeded. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET—Very productive. The fruit is oblong, color dark green, flesh deep red, stringless, solid and very sweet, with but few seeds set near the rind. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

KLONDIKE—The most popular shipping melon in California. For that prime requisite, sweetness, the Klondike melon is unsurpassed. Flesh brittle, bright red and very solid with few seeds and these only about half the size of ordinary watermelon seeds. Very productive. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

KLONDIKE SPECIAL STRAIN—Reselected, much more uniform than the regular strain. All dark seed. Recommended for large planters. Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$11.00; 10 lbs \$20.00.

CITRON

RED SEEDED—Small round fruits mottled light and dark green. Used for preserves; ripens late and keeps for months. Should not be planted near watermelons as they cross readily. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

GREEND SEEDED—Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.



WATERMELON, KLONDIKE



ONION—ITALIAN RED

ONION

Onions are extremely hardy and will grow in any soil. No special knowledge or care is required, providing the soil is kept loose, and naturally onions, like anything else, will do better in good rich soil well drained. For extra early onions the seed should be sown in beds from August 1st to October 1st. Transplant when they are as large as lead pencils 5 inches apart, in rows 15 inches apart during December and January, as the plants will be large enough by that time.

California Early Red is the earliest onion, maturing in May, the yellow, white and brown in June, and the Italian Red in July. A large percentage of the onions are grown along the rivers on bottom land and the seed is sown in December and January, drilled in rows 16 to 18 inches apart and later thinned to about 4 inches apart. About 4 pounds of seed is required to plant one acre. This crop matures during August and September. The brown and yellow varieties are the ones most extensively planted. If mildew should attack onions, dusting with sulphur will prevent it if applied in time.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN—Early. Exceeds any other onion in keeping qualities. Will produce a fine crop of hard, solid onions, even in unfortunate seasons. Of globe shape. The skin is light brown, flesh pure white and exceptionally mild. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

BUNCHING ONION—The best for early small green onions. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX—Medium size pure waxy white onion and very mild. An early variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.00.

EARLY CALIFORNIA RED—The best early red Onion to be had, as it is of good size, beautiful red, and as sweet as an apple. We recommend it for home use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

ITALIAN RED—This is one of our introductions and is destined to become the most popular onion for the home garden and the Market Gardener. It is globular in shape and surpasses all other onions in production. One acre planted in Italian Reds will produce twice as many sacks as any other variety of onion, and it can be harvested with one-half the labor and as it grows entirely out of the ground, making it easy to harvest. The flavor is remarkably sweet being easily the sweetest onion in cultivation, and often called the onion with the mildness of an apple. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—A very popular standard variety with handsome, large, bright purplish red, somewhat flattened although quite thick, smooth, glossy bulbs. Flesh is firm, purplish white, rather strongly flavored but pleasant. Medium-early or main-crop sort, very productive, and one of the best keepers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

SELECTED YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—Our strain of this fine main-crop onion has retained the small neck and the uniformity of ripening without yielding any of the good features of the original strain. The bulbs, of medium to large size, are uniformly globe-shaped, with small neck, ripen evenly, and are of a rich coppery yellow color. The flesh is creamy white, crisp, solid, and of mild and fine flavor. An excellent keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—The best pure white globe-shaped variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

SWEET SPANISH—A very large, mild, yellow globe-shaped onion, very productive and attractive. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

WHITE BERMUDA—Bulbs are straw white in color, flat shaped, mild and sweet. An early variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00.

WHITE PORTUGAL or SILVERSKIN—An extremely popular and fine white sort for sets or for use when young. Mature bulbs are of medium size, flattened globe shape, of mild flavor and beautiful silver-white skin. Bulbs when young are nearly round and cannot be improved upon for table use, pickles or for salad. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50.



ONION—AUSTRALIAN BROWN

WHITE QUEEN—A very early white onion. Rather small and largely used for pickles. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

YELLOW FLAT DANVERS—A popular early flat variety that is excellent either for home use or main crop for gardeners. Flat but thick bulbs, thin necks, thick brownish, yellow skin, of good quality and mild. Uniform in size, sure in ripening and very productive. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

JAPANESE GREEN—A variety of green onion particularly adapted for summer sowing doing better at this season than others. Largely planted by market gardeners. Very attractive when bunched. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

YELLOW BERMUDA—An early yellow flat onion and very mild. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

ONION SETS

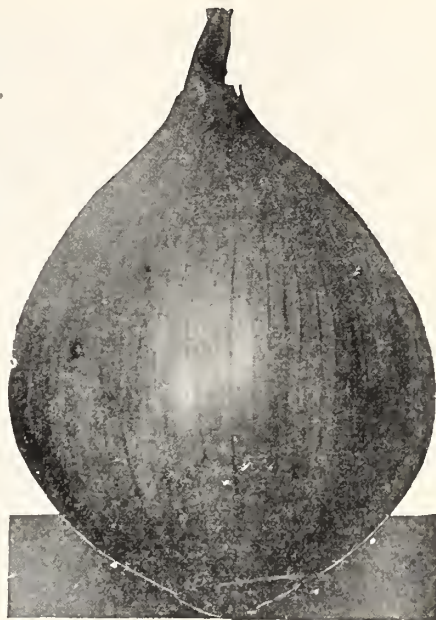
Onion sets are miniature onion bulbs formed by sowing seed thick, at the rate of fifty to seventy-five pounds per acre. These are very good for planting for green onions as they develop much quicker than from seed. They should not be planted for dry onions as a large percentage of them will run to seed before forming a bulb.



OKRA, PERKINS MAMMOTH

BROWN ONION SETS—Lb. 20c.

WHITE ONION SETS—Lb. 25c.



ONION, YELLOW GLOBE

ONION PLANTS

Onion plants are grown from seed and as soon as the seedlings, or plants, are about the size of a lead pencil, or even smaller, they are transplanted to their permanent place in the garden, in rows twelve to fourteen inches apart, and the plants set three to four inches apart in the rows. Onion plants will produce the dry onions if left to develop but can also be used for green onions if pulled when sufficiently large for this purpose. When the developed bulbs or dry onions are desired, onion plants are to be preferred to onion sets (onion sets are miniature onion bulbs—see under onion sets) as the plants will all develop and produce the large dry onions whereas onion sets will only produce a small percentage of dry onions, most of them going to seed before producing a dry onion. In the east dry onions are grown from onion sets but in this section this is not practical. Of the early varieties of onion we offer plants of the California Early Red and the Italian Red; both of these two varieties are sweet, the Italian Red being the sweetest of the large onions.

CALIFORNIA EARLY RED ONION PLANTS—25c per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

Postpaid to 4th zone, 30c per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

ITALIAN RED ONION PLANTS—25c per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

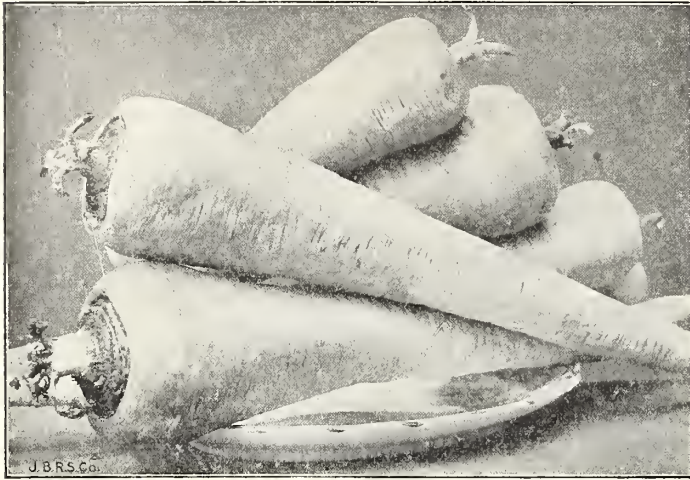
Postpaid to 4th zone, 30c per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

OKRA or GUMBO

The young seed pods are used in soups, stews, catsups, etc. After the danger of frost is over and when the ground is warm sow in rows two and one-half feet apart dropping seed two inches apart in the row covering one inch deep. When the young plants are three or four inches high thin to about twelve inches in the row.

WHITE VELVET—Plants about three and one-half feet high, early and productive. Pods are white, long, smooth and tender until nearly full sized. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

PERKINS MAMMOTH—Plants about three feet high, early and productive. Pods are deep green, very long, slender, slightly corrugated, tender and of good quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.



PARSNIP, HOLLOW CROWN

PARSNIP

One ounce will sow 150 feet of row

Use a deep, rich, sandy soil, although any deep, mellow, moderately rich soil will produce good roots. Sow as early in spring as possible, in rows which are $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, covering firmly with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of fine soil. When plants are well up, thin to 2 or 3 inches apart in the row. Cultivate frequently. Parsnip seed is slow to germinate; sowings should be made early and soil pressed down firmly over seeds.

HOLLOW CROWN—The roots are about 2 feet long, with smooth white skin, uniform in shape, tapering evenly from a heavy shoulder down to a small root, tender and of best quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

PARSLEY

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill. Sow thinly in drills 1 foot apart and thin out the plants to 3 or 4 inches apart. The seed germinates slowly, sometimes 3 or 4 weeks passing before the plants appear.

EMERALD or DWARF EXTRA-CURLED—Leaves tender, beautifully crimped, handsome bright green color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

FINE DOUBLE CURLED—Fine dwarf; crimped leaves. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

PLAIN-LEAVED—Much used in soups, etc.; rather stronger in flavor than the other sorts. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

HAMBURG or TURNIP-ROOTED—The edible part of this is the root and not the foliage. Root resembles a parsnip and the foliage is plain. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.



PARSLEY, FINE DOUBLE CURLED



PEANUTS, VIRGINIA

PEANUTS

While it is not generally known, nevertheless, peanuts will do well in many parts of California. A light sandy soil is best. Plant about April in rows two and one-half to three feet apart, dropping one nut every eight or ten inches in the row, covering one to two inches. Peanuts should be shelled before planting. It requires fifty pounds, in hull, to plant an acre.

VIRGINIA—Lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

PLANTS

At our nurseries we grow many varieties of vegetable and flower plants. For our customers who desire to have a few plants of Eggplant, Pepper and Tomatoes and do not care to bother about starting these from seed, we are able to supply nicely grown plants. We also grow many other varieties of vegetable plants.

PEPPER

For early peppers sow the seed in hot beds in December and January. Transplant as soon as weather and soil in your locality will permit, 18 inches apart in rows 30 inches apart. For later crop you may also sow seed in February and March. Pepper seed germinates slowly and needs the heat of a hot bed to germinate in these months. If you have had no hot bed experience it will be hard for you to raise early pepper plants, as the heat, light, moisture and ventilation in your hot bed must be correct; otherwise your plants will "damp off," that is, they will rot even with the ground and die, and sometimes the seed will not even germinate, as this fungus will kill it before it sprouts. In most cases it is advisable and sometimes cheaper to buy plants already started, if only a few are wanted. The very same rule applies to the planting and growing of an egg plant. These two varieties of vegetables are rather hard to start from seed, but when once transplanted they are extremely hardy and will grow on any soil and do not take any special care or attention.

CHINESE GIANT—An exceedingly large red Pepper. The plants are vigorous but stocky, 2 feet high, well-branched, and thickly set with fruits. The monstrous fruits mature slightly later than Ruby King, are blocky in form, 4 to 5 inches broad at the top and of equal length, divided into four or more ridges, of a brilliant glossy scarlet, and mild in flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.50.

ITALIAN BELL PEPPER—A pepper attaining enormous size, often growing to 5 inches in diameter. It is exceedingly sweet and the finest for stuffing. Plant it for market or in your garden; it has no equal. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.50.

PIMIENTO—An excellent attractive and very productive variety. The fruits are medium sized, smooth and glossy green, becoming red as they mature. The meat is thick and of a fine sweet flavor. The plants are vigorous and of medium height. This sort is largely used by canners, but is equally valuable for salads and for stuffing. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$5.00.



PEPPER, ITALIAN BELL



PEPPER, CALIFORNIA WONDER

CALIFORNIA WONDER—A large pepper nearly equal in size, and earlier, than the Chinese Giant. The large fruits measure four and one-half inches across by five or six inches deep and are decidedly blocky or square ended. The flesh walls are thick, heavy and of fine sweet pepper flavor. When immature the skin is a smooth attractive green color, changing at maturity to a brilliant light crimson. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.50.

LONG RED CAYENNE—A red hot variety. The slender, tapering, twisted, pointed pods are pendant and average 3 inches in length, diameter reducing from $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch to the point. They are deep green when young, bright red and very pungent when ripe. Plant is productive, branching, and with dark green foliage. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$5.00.

ANAHEIM CHILI—This Pepper is largely grown, and is used dried and for canning. It is long, 7 inches or so, medium-sized in width, and thick fleshed. The flavor is mild for a Chili Pepper, and one liked by Mexicans and Americans alike. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$5.00.

WAX PEPPER—Used extensively for pickling. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00; 1 lb. \$10.00.

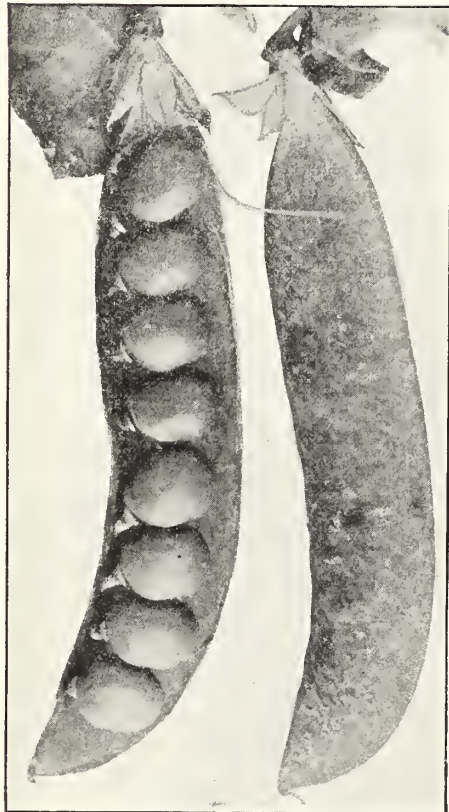
LARGE BELL or BULL NOSE—The plants are vigorous, about 2 feet high, compact and productive, ripening their crop uniformly and early. Fruits are large, about 3 inches long and 3 inches across the top, with very thick, mild flesh of excellent quality. The color is deep green when young, glossy scarlet-crimson when ripe. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$5.00.

FLORAL GEM—It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, cone shaped. This pepper turns from green to a beautiful waxy yellow at which time it is marketed. When mature it is red. Becoming a favorite hot pepper for pickling, etc. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$8.00.

RUBY KING—Fruits 4 to 5 inches long, about 3 inches in diameter. Dark green when young; ruby red when ripe. Flesh thick, mild sweet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$5.00.



PEAS, ONWARD (Novelty)



PEAS, LAXTON'S PROGRESS

PEAS

The best time to plant peas in our locality is from October 1st to March 1st. Planted later than this they will produce only a small crop, as very hot weather will stunt their growth, except along the coast where the weather is cool and moist, they can be planted practically the entire year. Be extremely careful, do not plant peas when the ground is wet or soggy as they will easily rot; however, when they are out of the ground they will stand a great deal of frost and cold weather, except if a heavy frost catches them just after blooming it will kill the pods. They will bloom again and form other pods but the crop will not be so heavy. Plant 40 pounds of seed per acre either in hills or drills.

ALASKA—A smooth pea well suited for extra early planting. Vine two and one-half feet tall; slender pods. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

AMERICAN WONDER—On the points of flavor and quality this Pea stands at the head of the list. Very dwarf and robust habit and grows ten to fifteen inches high. Pods well filled; dry peas medium size and wrinkled. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

GRADUS or PROSPERITY—The most popular of the long, large podded, wrinkled Peas. Of the finest quality, and matures pods only a few days later than the extra early smooth Peas. Vines grow about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high very large. Are of superior quality in size and flavor. Always salable as a market variety. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

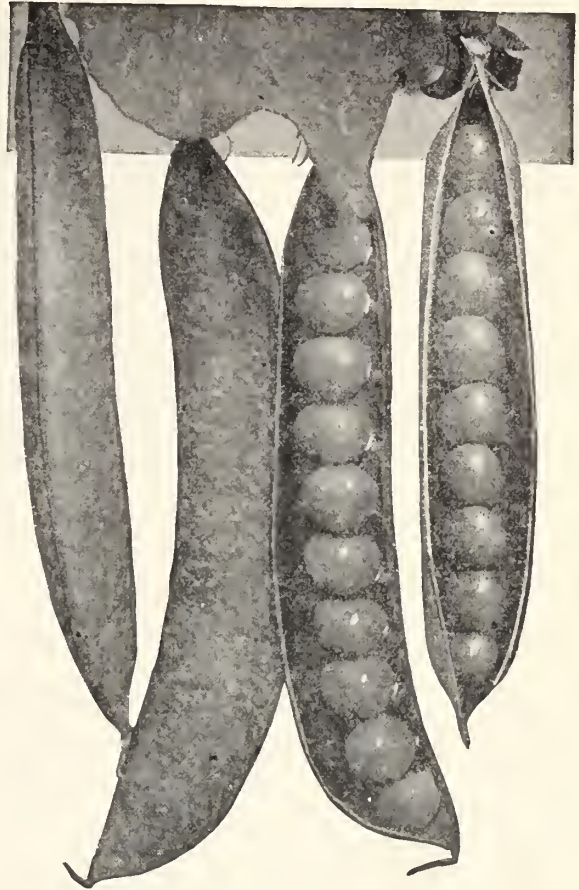
HUNDREDFOLD—One of the best of the Laxtonion types; vine two feet high, sturdy, dark green and productive. Pods dark green, four inches long, fairly broad and pointed, containing eight large, dark green peas; excellent quality. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

IMPROVED STRATAGEM—A standard, large podded, main crop variety that is largely planted because of its superior quality and fine flavor. The vines are vigorous but grow only about twenty inches high, the pods are very large, pointed, dark green and well filled with large, dark green peas of the finest flavor. It is a heavy cropper. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

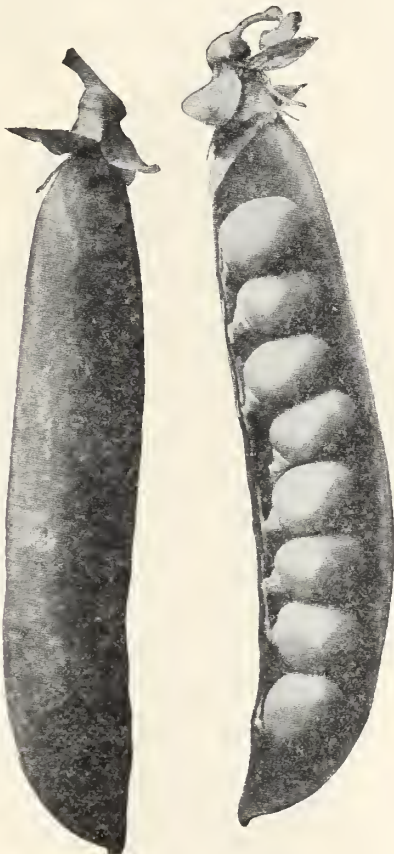
LAXTONION—A large podded dwarf variety, which has been the leader in its class. Height 22 inches, pods and vines deep green. Pods three and three-quarters to four inches long, straight and pointed, containing six to eight large, dark green peas. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

LAXTON PROGRESS—The earliest large podded dwarf sweet pea. Height, 18 inches. In season four days earlier than Laxtonion. Pods four inches long, broad and pointed, deep green in color, containing eight large, dark green peas of high quality. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.

MELTING SUGAR—An edible pod pea. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.



PEAS, IMPROVED STRATAGEM



PEAS, LAXTONIAN

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—This is one of the most popular extra early wrinkled varieties, especially with the market gardener. Vines are dwarf and vigorous. Pods contain from six to eight large peas, packed very closely together, in the pod. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

ONWARD (Novelty)—A very distinct and valuable new mid-season variety coming in just ahead of the Telephone. A heavy cropping pea, three feet in height, with vigorous, strong, medium-green foliage. Pods are four inches long, large, broad, straight, and blunt ended; deep green in color, containing six to eight green sweet peas. Decidedly the best pea of recent introduction. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

PREMIUM GEM—Grows about fifteen inches high. Peas are medium sized and wrinkled. Of excellent quality. Excellent for home use. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

TELEPHONE—A favorite of the extra large pods. Vines large, coarse leaves, height 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pods are large, filled with enormous peas of tender, sweet and excellent flavor. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

Hundred Fold, Laxtonian and Laxton Progress—Are three excellent peas introduced in recent years. They are early and have much larger pods than the old early strains. For early peas, we recommend any of the above and for late the Stratagem which is still a fine variety producing large pods and very productive.

POTATOES

600 pounds will plant an acre.

It is best to cut the potatoes with two or three eyes to a piece, planting these in rows or hills about 3 feet apart and about 8 to 12 inches apart in the row.



TUBER-INDEX—Method Used to Improve and Keep Seed Potatoes Pure.

A Few Essential Factors to Be Considered in Growing More and Better Potatoes

Have well drained, fertile soil.
Prepare a deep seed bed.
Plant seed free from disease.
Plant seed improved by selection.
Keep seed from sprouting until planted.

Treat all seed for disease.
Cultivate thoroughly.
Spray for bugs and blight.
Rotate crops with legumes. Don't plant potatoes after potatoes.

SEED POTATOES

Prices on Seed Potatoes are f. o. b. Sacramento.

AMERICAN WONDERS—One of the best varieties for this locality, always a good producer and matures early. For market purposes this is the best early white potato. 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.25.

BRITISH QUEEN—This variety is planted extensively in most sections of California. It is oval in shape and has cream skin with white flesh. Can be planted as an early potato, and also for the main crop. 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.25.

CHILI GARNET—A round pink-skinned variety. This variety can be dug while the tubers are quite young, making fine early eating potatoes. 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.25.

BLISS TRIUMPH—This early variety matures ten days earlier than the Early Rose and is more productive. Vines erect; foliage dark green. Tubers medium size, round, uniform in shape; eyes slightly depressed; skin light red, flesh fine grained. 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. \$1.50.

WHITE ROSE—This season we are in position to offer a fine stock of this popular variety. 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.25.

FERTILIZE POTATOES

Of all the crops grown, potatoes yield the greatest profits from the use of Fertilizers. For general purposes we recommend our Bearmor which is well balanced and will give good results. 25 lb. bag \$1.50; 25 lb. bag \$2.50; 100 lb. bag \$4.00, f. o. b. Sacramento.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS

In season we are able to offer plants of Sweet Potatoes. 25c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100. Postpaid to fourth zone, \$1.00 per 100 in 500 lots f. o. b. Sacramento. In larger quantities write for prices.

SEMESAN—The premier disinfectant for Potatoes. It controls diseases such as Scab, stimulates sprouting, produces healthier plants and larger crops and resists rotting or damping off during cold, wet weather. Write for booklets.

EARLY ROSE—The well known and popular pink-skinned potato, tubers are medium sized, smooth and white-meated; an elegant cooker; matures early. 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.25.



AMERICAN WONDER

PUMPKINS

Pumpkins are frequently planted in connection with a crop of field corn, and if you grow corn you may just as well grow pumpkins. They will grow best in soil kept moist by the dry farming method, as too much moisture will kill them. Plant the seed in open ground, after the danger of frost is over, in hills 8 feet apart each way, drop from 8 to 10 seeds per hill and when the plants are about 5 inches high and danger of insect pests is past, thin to 3 or 4 of the healthiest plants. If irrigation is needed, run the water in ditches about 18 inches from the hill. Do not plant near squashes or melons as they are likely to mix. About three pounds of seed will plant one acre.

MAMMOTH KING—Flesh and skin bright golden yellow. Flesh fine grained, excellent quality. One of the best pie pumpkins and a splendid keeper. This enormous variety has been grown to weigh 200 lbs. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

LARGE SWEET CHEESE or KENTUCKY—One of the old standard sorts. Flat and often twenty inches in diameter; skin buff; flesh thick, yellow, and of fine quality. Productive and an excellent keeper. Good for stock feeding as well as pies. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

CALIFORNIA FIELD—The well known, ordinary Pumpkin, largely used for stock feeding. The fruit is variously colored in yellow, drab, red and orange, and varies also in size, but is usually very large. Is a heavy cropper and easily grown. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO—Flesh creamy white. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

YELLOW SWEET POTATO—Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

CONNECTICUT FIELD—This is a widely known as the Yankee Cow Pumpkin, and there is no variety that will do as well among the corn. Plant them on your richest land; you will be amply repaid. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

SMALL SUGAR or NEW ENGLAND PIE—This excellent variety is small, round or somewhat flattened, about 8 to 10 inches in diameter, slightly

ribbed, and of a deep orange color. The flesh is a rich deep yellow, fine-grained and very sweet. A superb kind for pies. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

GOLDEN CUSHAW—One of the best stock feeding pumpkins. Very thick flesh having a very small seed cavity. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

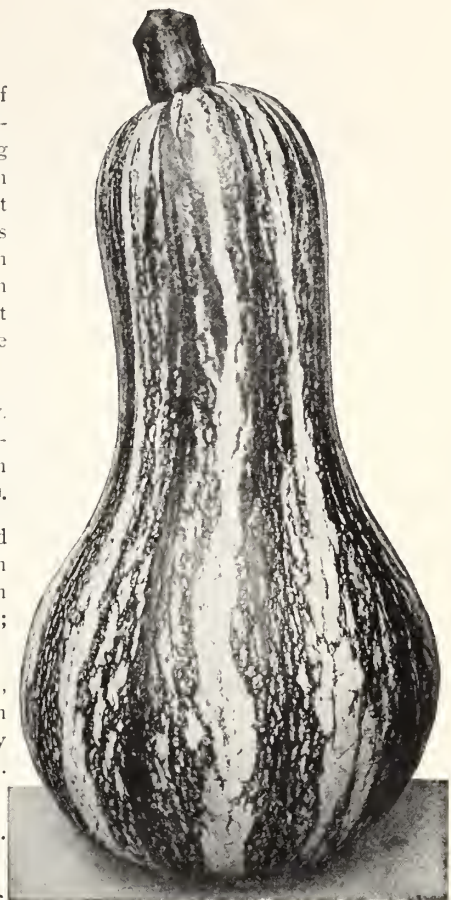
GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW—Trunks very large, with crooked neck. Color creamy white, irregularly striped or traced with green. Flesh light yellow, very thick, rather coarse but sweet. Very productive and popular in some sections. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

BABY SQUASH, THE SUMMER ASPARAGUS

"Summer asparagus," a vegetable novelty, has aroused the interest of many housewives in the market during the last year. The small objects bearing some resemblance to a short asparagus stalk but lacking its scales have been inspected with much curiosity. The "summer asparagus" is merely a baby summer squash of the Italian cocozelle type which, left to mature, makes a long cylindrical squash of good size. The baby squashes are picked when they reach the size of a finger and are cooked and served just as asparagus is treated. They are a very delicate and attractive vegetable.



PUMPKIN, CONNECTICUT FIELD



PUMPKIN, GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW



RADISH, SCARLET GLOBE (New)

RADISH

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 8 to 12 lbs. per acre. For first crop sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks throughout the season for succession. A warm, sandy loam, made rich and light by strong manure, is best. Sow in drills 10 to 12 inches apart. The winter varieties should be sown in July and August.

CALIFORNIA WHITE MAMMOTH — Long white, of large size. A good keeper; flesh tender and crisp. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

CHARTIER—The color of the top is crimson, running into pink about the middle, thence downward it is pure waxy-white. It is very crisp, tender and of pleasant flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

CHINESE ROSE — Very popular with market gardeners; very smooth, bright rose color; large. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP — A rich scarlet-

red radish, turnip-shaped with small top. Flesh is white, crisp, tender, and of mild flavor. This Radish is of very rapid growth and a standard variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

FRENCH BREAKFAST — Well known, quick growing variety, of oval shape. Bright scarlet tipped with white. Of medium size, crisp and tender. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

JAPANESE LONG WHITE—A Winter variety frequently growing 2 feet long and about 3 inches in diameter. The white flesh is solid, tender and very pungent. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

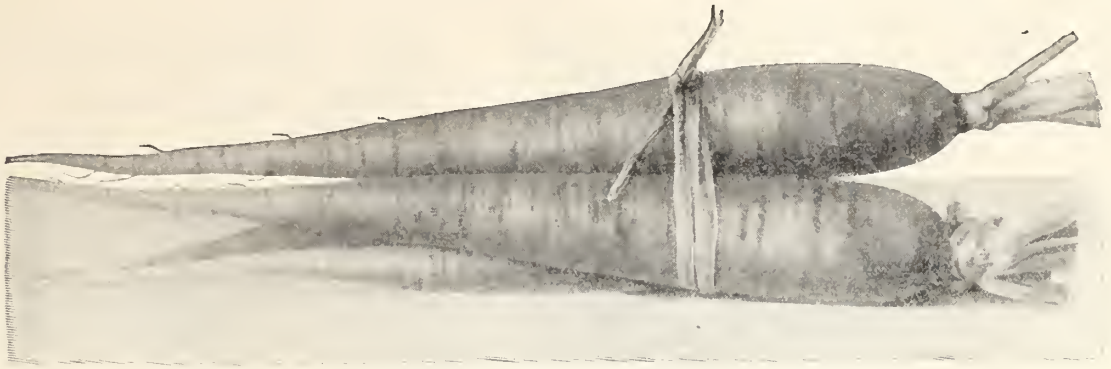
SCARLET GLOBE—This variety is growing in popularity and promises to become a leading variety. Globe-shaped, rich, bright scarlet color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIP — On account of its quick growing, fine quality and attractive color this is the leading home garden and market radish. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH—A general favorite. Very similar to Long Black Spanish except in shape, which is round to top shaped. Skin black, flesh white and pungent; keeps well. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.25.



RADISH, SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIP



RADISH—LONG SCARLET

RADISH

ICICLE—Clear White roots up to 6 inches in length with a third of their length out of the ground, delicately tinted ivory at the top. Crisp, tender and especially mild.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

LONG SCARLET—The best of the long red radishes, very attractive color and fine quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

RHUBARB

Sow seed early in the Spring, preferably February. The young seedlings should be kept growing during the first season as they will form the root that should be transplanted to the permanent field as soon as the ground can be worked the following Spring. A good crop can be expected the first season from good roots set out in the Spring. Rhubarb grown from seed does not come true, some undesirable types appearing and these should be discarded.

GIANT WINTER CRIMSON—Very productive, bearing large stalks. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00.

STRAWBERRY—An old standard variety, fine quality and appearance. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.

CHERRY RHUBARB

This new Rhubarb is an improvement on the other sorts. It is less tart, the stalks are a beautiful cherry red, of fine appearance, and there is no coarse fiber in them and they will keep in a marketable condition several weeks after maturity, without becoming soft or pithy, as do most varieties. The roots we offer of this variety are root divisions and not roots grown from seed. Roots grown from seed are not as desirable as the root divisions.

25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

30c each; \$2.75 per doz. postpaid to fourth zone.

RHUBARB ROOTS

The plants we offer are one year old and will produce a good crop the first season.

GIANT WINTER CRIMSON—15c each; \$1.50 per doz.—20c each, \$1.75 per doz. postpaid to 4th zone.

STRAWBERRY—15c each; \$1.50 per dozen. 20c each; \$1.75 per dozen postpaid to fourth zone.

ROSELLE

An annual plant. The buds or calyx surrounding the seed pod are used (as soon as the flower drops) for making jelly and jam. It makes a very superior jelly considered by many better than guava or currant jelly. In Australia the Roselle produces the famous Queensland Jelly that is shipped to all parts of Europe. Sow in spring after the danger of frost is over and when the soil is warm, in rows six feet apart and four feet apart in the rows. The plant is ornamental and easily grown from seed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.



RHUBARB—GIANT WINTER CRIMSON



RUTABAGA, IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP

ROSEMARY

A hardy perennial, with fragrant odor and a warm bitter taste. The leaves are used for flavoring meats and soups, and for medical drinks. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

ROSEMARY PLANTS—35c each; postpaid, 50c each.



ROSEMARY

RUTABAGAS OR SWEDES

Require a longer season than Turnips. For table use they keep better, and better flavored than the Turnip. For stock in Fall and Winter there is nothing superior to Turnips and Rutabagas, as they are liked by all kinds of stock and keep them in good condition.

IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP

—Our strain is remarkable for uniform shape and fine quality, and is a splendid keeper. The roots grow to a large size, have small tops, short necks and smooth skin; flesh is of beautiful yellow color, fine grained, very sweet, tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.



SAGE

SAGE

One of the most extensively used herbs for seasoning. Hardy perennial plant lasting for years when well established. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

SAGE PLANTS—35c each; postpaid, 50c each.

FLAVORING WITH HERBS

Flavoring with sweet herbs depends for its success to a large extent on the freshness of the herbs. They should be grown and dried annually for the dried herbs bought in boxes at stores are of uncertain vintage. This is particularly true of sage, the universal flavoring for poultry stuffing. Fresh sage is much more spicy and aromatic than sage that has stood for several seasons. It carries its flavor well dried for one season. A few bushes of sage from which the leaves may be picked and dried in the fall will give an ample supply.

One sometimes encounters a stuffing for roast goose that has a "different" flavor, especially in the hands of a German cook. Inquiry usually brings the answer that the seasoning is "meiron." This does not give much information as a rule unless it is explained that meiron is the German word for sweet marjoram. This is an excellent and neglected seasoning. Thyme is sometimes used but it is too pungent for some tastes. Marjoram is not so strong and is much liked. It is often hard to find in stores but a packet of seeds will give an ample supply.

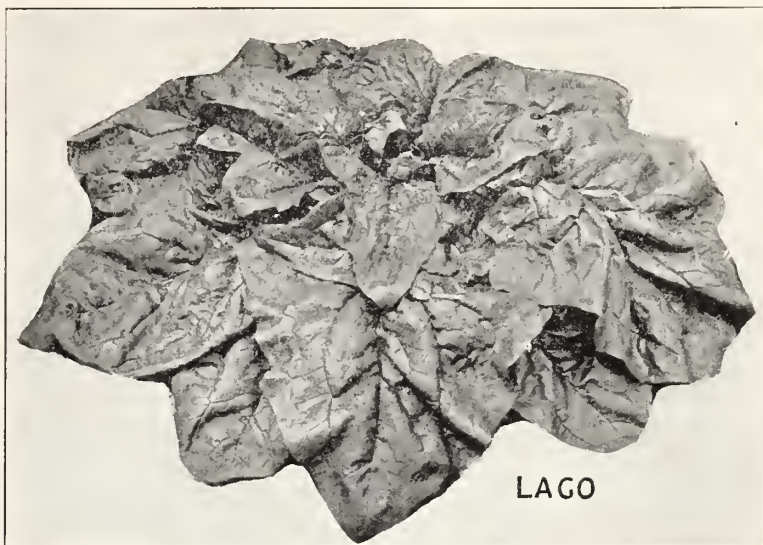
Sweet basil is another excellent herb for flavoring.

SPINACH

This plant will grow in any ordinary soil, but responds well to fertility. Sow early in the Spring in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. For early use sow in August or September. One ounce of seed will sow fifty feet of drill. Eight to fifteen pounds per acre.

AMSTERDAM GIANT PRICKLY WINTER — The leading variety in the prickly seeded varieties of Spinach being used by both the canners and the market gardeners. Plant is vigorous, leaves large, thick and of finest quality. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.50.

BLOOMSDALE or SAVOY-LEAVED — The leaves of this variety are wrinkled or savoyed, and very dark green. Very hardy and for shipping is the best. Also used for the market but not recommended for canning purposes. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.50.



SPINACH, HOLLANDIA PRICKLY

HOLLANDIA PRICKLY WINTER—A new and improved strain of the prickly winter varieties of Spinach. It is very uniform, the plants producing large smooth leaves with very short stems. Leaves are dark green and thick. A fine market and canning variety. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.50.

MONSTROUS or VIROFLAY—The leading variety of the round or smooth seeded class. Produces large smooth thick leaves of dark green color. Used extensively for spring planting by the canners. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.50.

NOBEL—This new smooth or round seeded strain is very uniform. Produces very large, smooth, thick, dark green leaves and, like the Viroflay, is excellent for spring plantings. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.50.

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH

Entirely distinct from true Spinach. Plant produces spreading branched stems from two to three feet long and bearing numerous thick, fleshy leaves. It is grown to supply the place of ordinary Spinach during the hottest months or in dry sections where Spinach does not do well. Plant several seeds in hills two feet apart each way. As seed coat is hard, better growth is secured by soaking seed for twenty-four hours in warm water. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

SALSIFY

OR OYSTER PLANT

One of the most desirable winter vegetables. The roots when cooked are very palatable and nutritious and are served in a variety of ways. The flavor is similar to oysters, hence its name. Salsify succeeds best in light, well enriched soil, which should be worked to a good depth. Coarse or fresh manure should be avoided as this will cause the roots to branch. Sow seed early in the spring in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, thinning four inches in the row.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND — The improved large-rooted variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

SCORZONERA

Root resembles that of Salsify, but distinguished from it by the dark or black color of its skin. Leaves are also much broader. Grown and used in the same manner as Salsify and by many preferred to Salsify.

GIANT RUSSIAN—Long and smooth roots. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.



SALSIFY—Mammoth Sandwich Island



SQUASH, ITALIAN OR ZUCCHINI

BOSTON MARROW—A very prolific fall and winter Squash of medium to large size and oval shape. The thin skin is orange-yellow in color; flesh is rich salmon-yellow, fine-grained and of excellent flavor and quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

LAGENARIA LEUCANTHA LONGISSIMA—(Cucuzzi Caravassi)—An edible gourd grown mostly by Italians. It has also been called "asparagus squash" and some few years ago was introduced in some sections as "New Guinea Bean." Fruits 20 to 24 inches long, often 36 inches; 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Vines trailing and should be trellised to grow straight fruits. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

TURBAN—Fruits 5 to 5½ inches in diameter generally variegated most frequently with dark green, yellow and red. At the blossom end it has a swelling curiously striped with green, dark yellow and red. Mostly grown as a curiosity although flesh is thick, sweet and fine orange yellow color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

TABLE QUEEN—A trailing variety, producing acorn - shaped fruit with a thin, distinctly ribbed, dark green shell; six inches long by four and one-half inches in diameter; bakes well. Quite early. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

STRAIGHTNECK, Giant Summer (new)—A selection from the Crookneck Squash but with a straight rather than a crooked neck, and thus being more easily packed for shipment. Fruits intensely warted, eighteen to twenty inches long, deep orange in color with a thick, meaty neck. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

SQUASH

Any good enriched soil is adapted to the growing of the Squash. The seed should not be sown in the spring until danger from frost is past and the ground is warm. Plant in hills (about 8 to 10 seeds to a hill) the early sorts 4 to 6 feet apart, the late varieties 8 to 12 feet. Thin out to three plants in the hill. Keep the earth about the plants loose and free from weeds. One ounce for 25 hills, 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—This is the well known White Pattaypan Squash. The earliest to mature, very productive, light cream colored. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

HUBBARD—A well known standard winter-squash. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

ITALIAN or ZUCCHINI—One of the richest vitamin-bearers among summer squash is the Italian or Zucchini. The

fruits are long and dark green, somewhat mottled and are used when young. The vines are of bush form and very productive and if the fruits are picked when young, which should be done, they continue bearing over a long season. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—Nearly as early as the Early Scallop and much larger, frequently growing twelve to fourteen inches in diameter. A very handsome variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

PERFECT GEM or CREAM—Long-keeping winter Squash, 4 to 6 inches in diameter; apple-shaped, distinctly ribbed, with smooth, cream-colored skin. Is solid and rather hard, but bakes to a delicious, soft consistency on the inside. Although a small variety, it is a great keeper and is used mostly in winter. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOK NECK—Early and prolific. The fruits are of the true crook-neck type, heavily warted, and of light golden color; about one foot long. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

BANANA—One to two feet in length. Flesh firm and solid; orange yellow. Excellent quality, fine keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.



SQUASH, GIANT SUMMER STRAIGHTNECK (New)

Tomatoes

Tomatoes succeed best in well manured, light sandy soil. For early plants sow seed in boxes or hotbeds in January. When the plants are about two inches high transplant to four inches apart each way. Set out of doors as soon as danger of frost is over. Transplant carefully, 6 feet apart each way, and cultivate well as long as vines will permit. To obtain early fruit pinch off the ends of the branches when the first fruit is set. Our seed stock is of the very best selection. One ounce of seed for 2,000 plants.

PONDEROSA—The largest tomato in existence. The vines are vigorous and tall growing, and extremely productive. The purplish-pink fruits are very solid with few seeds, fairly smooth, and considered of very good quality by those who prefer a tomato quite free from acid. Ripens about mid-season. Desirable for slicing. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$6.50.

NEW STONE—One of the best main crop Tomatoes for all purposes and largely used for canning and shipping. The tomato is of good size, bright red, solid, smooth, and productive. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.00.

SAN JOSE CANNER—This is a large fruited variety, rather late in ripening, producing a large fruit. Has a small core, is very meaty and solid. The plant continues to bear well right up to frost time. Highly recommended for canners. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; 1 lb. \$7.50.

RE-SELECTED STOCK—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c; 1 oz. \$1.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.00; 1 lb., \$12.50.



TOMATO, MARGLOBE



TOMATO, SANTA CLARA CANNER

MARGLOBE—A new variety introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture. Fruit resembles Globe but is scarlet and the flesh more solid. It is very wilt-resisting. Pkt. 15c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$6.50.

GOLDEN BEAUTY—Largest yellow variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

SPARK'S EARLIANA—A perfect early tomato, large in size and beautiful in color, nearly seedless and very solid, a vigorous grower and prodigious bearer, yielding its splendid fruit until frost. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$5.00.

DWARF CHAMPION—A very early purple-fruited tomato of true dwarf or "tree" habit. The dwarf varieties do not yield quite so heavily, but are economical of space and do not run to vine on rich ground as some of the larger sorts will. Fruits are smooth, of good quality, and are borne abundantly. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.

YELLOW PLUM—Fruits small, plum-shaped; flesh finely flavored and yellow. A good preserving variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—About ten days later than Earliana, a good yielder, color scarlet, smooth, with much better core than Earliana. Our strain of this tomato is of the very best. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$3.75.

SANTA CLARA CANNER—This is the large fruited variety so popular in the Santa Clara Valley. The heaviest (tons per acre) producing Tomato on the Pacific Coast. Very profitable to grow for canneries. The large, thick, flat, scarlet fruits frequently show some corrugations. The strain we offer has been selected to obtain smoother fruits. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c; 1 oz. \$1.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.00; 1 lb. \$12.50.

GLOBE—This variety has become very popular with the large growers in Old Mexico. It is nearly as round as a globe, produces abundantly and is a delightful table variety, almost without acidity, and is now considered one of the best shippers for the farthest markets. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$7.50.

GROUND CHERRY—Husk or Strawberry Tomato. Fruit golden yellow, size of a cherry. The fruits are enclosed in a husk. Excellent for preserves, sauce or pies; very productive. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.



TOMATOES, NEW STONE

Tomatoes

(Continued)

FOUR-NINETY-EIGHT—Very early and extremely productive for such an early variety. The fruit is scarlet, very smooth and almost globular. Fruits run uniform, being well protected by foliage which covers well the center of the plant. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$3.00.

YELLOW PEAR — Fruits 2 inches long; pear-formed; used for preserves, etc. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

TURNIP

Two pounds per acre in drills, three pounds broadcast. Turnips do best in highly enriched sandy or light loamy soil. Commence sowing the earliest varieties in January, in drills from 12 to 15 inches apart and thin out nearly six to eight inches in the row. For last planting or main crop, sow in July and August.

YELLOW GLOBE GREEN TOP—A yellow-fleshed globe-shaped variety of medium to large size, smooth and of light yellow color with small green crown. Flesh is light yellow, fine-grained, and sweet. A fine keeper and heavy cropper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

EARLY WHITE STRAP-LEAF—Differs from Purple Top Strap-Leaf only in color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—As indicated by its name, this variety is white under ground, purple above, flesh white, fine grained and tender; should be used when about three inches in diameter. Keeps well and good for market use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

EARLY SNOWBALL—A medium sized, early variety; pure white and of good flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

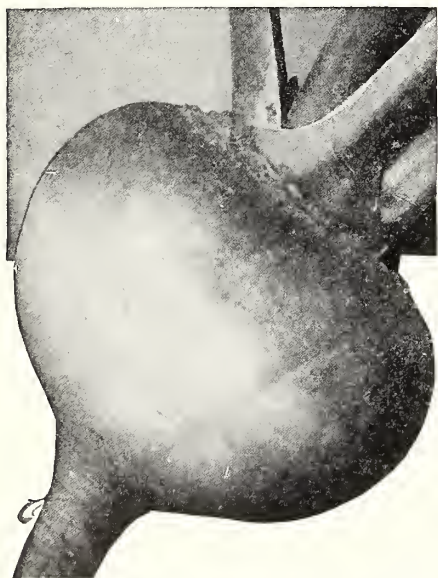
EARLY WHITE MILAN—The earliest flat white turnip, very similar to Purple Top Milan. Tops small and strap-leaved. May be planted close together. Medium size, quality very good. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

PURPLE TOP, STRAP-LEAVED — A very early strap-leaved variety having scant, erect, entire, stiff leaves. Roots are regular in shape, flat and medium-sized, purple-red above ground, white below. Flesh is white, fine grained, and tender. Best when 2½ inches in diameter. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

WHITE EGG—Is nearly oval or egg-shape, as its name would indicate; flesh very firm and fine-grained; thin and perfectly smooth skin, and both flesh and skin are snow white. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—A most excellent early variety. Roots medium size, flat, color white; very early, sweet and tender. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

JAPANESE FOLIAGE TURNIP (Shogoin)—An excellent variety where "turnip greens" are desired. Leaves very large, thick, juicy and tender and are produced upright often 2 to 3 feet high. Bulbs globe shaped, snow white, solid, mild and tender. Not subject to disease like other varieties of foliage turnips. Also used by canners. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.25.



TURNIP, PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE



ALFALFA

WRITE FOR PRICES IN LARGE QUANTITIES

Alfalfa is a plant that has turned the Great West into a paradise of wealth. It produces more valuable feed to the acre than any other forage plant known, and is bringing added wealth to the farmers every year. Its great feeding and fertilizing value, as well as many other points of excellence, commend it to every wide-awake farmer. The seed should be sown in the Spring, after danger from freezing the young plants is over, or in the Fall, early enough to give it a good stand before frost. It can be either drilled or broadcasted, and from 20 to 25 pounds of seed per acre is required. When sown with a hand seeder, go over the field crossways, using half the quantity of seed each way. The seedbed should be well prepared by deep plowing and thorough harrowing, and the ground well pulverized. Write us for special prices in larger quantities. All the seed we have to offer is tested by the Government as to purity and germination, to make certain that it is absolutely free from any injurious weeds.

CHILEAN ALFALFA

Extra Fancy Recleaned

The most popular variety, and recommended for all-around growing. Yields very heavily. Makes a very fine hay and is excellent for pasture and has a long life. Our seed is acclimated and thrives splendidly where growing conditions are normal. Lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00. (Write for quantity prices.)

THE GENUINE "CAHOON" SEED SOWER

Broadcast seed sower is dependable and durable. It is a compact, easily operated machine and guaranteed to give satisfaction in every way if used according to instructions. The seed bag is made of heavy duck securely fastened to the hopper and holds about 22 quarts. The Cahoon sower is used for seeding Alfalfa, Alsike, Barley, Blue Grass, Buckwheat, Corn, Clover, Cow Peas, Wheat and other seeds in similar bulk and nature. Weighs 8 lbs. Price \$5.75 each; postage extra.

GRIMM ALFALFA

The hardiest strain of alfalfa. Extra hardy in cold or dry places. Lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.50. (Write for quantity prices.)

HAIRY PERUVIAN

A wonderful alfalfa that has become very popular with alfalfa growers. It starts to grow while the weather is yet cool and makes one or more additional cuttings a season. The hay is not so fine as Chilean and will not stand heavy pasturing in summer. Yields two tons per acre per season more than other varieties. We offer only certified seed of this variety. Lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00. (Write for quantity prices.)

THE CYCLONE SEED SOWER

May be used for sowing any seeds that can be sown broadcast; scatters the seeds evenly and throws equal amounts to equal distances on each side of the operator. It is made from solid tin with a sloping feed board which keeps the hopper properly filled without tilting the machine. Price \$2.25 each; postpaid, \$2.50.

STOCK BEETS

Stock or Mangel-Wurzel and Sugar Beets

The mangel-wurzel, also called mangel, cattle beet and field beet, may be grown in almost any soil, but deep loams are necessary for heavy yields of long varieties. When well grown the roots give an immense yield of very nutritious food for stock during the Winter months, in connection with grain and dried forage. Sugar beets are richer and sweeter than mangels, but do not produce as heavily. Plant early in the Spring in drills eighteen to thirty inches apart, dropping seeds about one inch apart in the row, covering with about one and one-half inches of soil firmly pressed down. When about three inches high begin thinning so that the roots stand about ten inches apart in the row. Six to ten pounds of seed are required per acre.

GIANT HALF-SUGAR ROSE TOP—The root of this variety is very large, smooth, and clean, of oval shape, growing one-half out of ground. The skin is rose-white with a deeper rose-colored top. The flesh is white and sweet, and of high nutritive value. A heavy cropper. Oz. 10c; 1 lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.50.

GOLDEN TANKARD—The root is quite large and of an almost cylindrical shape, narrowing abruptly at both ends. The skin is deep orange-red and the flesh is zoned with yellow and white and is very nutritious. Oz. 10c; 1 lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.50.

LONG RED—This is the largest of all the Mangels. The root is 15 to 18 inches long, over 6 inches thick, and with a heavy shoulder. It grows one-half above the ground and is easily pulled. Oz. 10c; 1 lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.50.

RED ECKENDORF—Recommended for planting for stock on a large scale. Roots grow largely above the ground making it very easy to harvest. Quality is first class. Oz. 10c; 1 lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.50.

SUGAR BEET

KLEIN WANZLEBEN (Sugar Beet)—This variety is without question the best in cultivation. Not the largest in size, but the richest in saccharine. It will fatten hogs as quickly as grain. Oz. 10c; 1 lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.50.

CORN, Field

Prices on field corns listed below are postpaid in quantities up to and including ten pounds to the fourth postal zone. If larger quantities are desired, write us for special quantity prices. This season we have an excellent stock of the following:



STOCK BEET—
LONG RED



STOCK BEET—
GIANT HALF SUGAR



STOCK BEET—
RED ECKENDORF

KING PHILLIP—A hard yellow flint corn and is generally referred to as a ninety-day corn. It is drought resistant and will give a good yield where most corns are a failure. Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

RIED'S YELLOW DENT—A very popular yellow dent corn for seed and silage. Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

HICKORY KING—This corn is entirely distinct from all other varieties, having the largest grain with the smallest cob ever introduced in a white corn. Very productive white dent variety maturing in one hundred and ten days. Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.



FIELD CORN—HICKORY KING



SEVENTY-FIVE-ACRE FIELD OF LADINO CLOVER GROWN FROM OUR SEED—
BRYTE BROS. DAIRY, SHELDON, CALIF.

LADINO, or Italian Giant Clover

The Wonderful Pasture Clover

This new clover introduced from Italy fills a long felt want for a good perennial forage crop that will give an abundance of succulent and nutritious feed during the summer months, with the added feature that it can be pastured.

Ladino Clover carries 50% more stock per acre than alfalfa with less danger of bloating and 80% more than Blue Grass. It is also an ideal clover to grow on very poor soils, or on soils where alfalfa does not do well. On these shallow soils Ladino Clover yields abundantly and by its creeping habit of growth covers the ground well, forming somewhat of a mat and cattle can be pastured to late in the fall where it would be impossible with a crop like alfalfa.

Among the outstanding points in its favor are:

1. It is a perennial, lasting for years under normal good care.
2. Can be pastured with less danger of bloating than with alfalfa and pasturing does not hurt the stand.
3. Can be grown on poor or shallow soils where alfalfa does not do well, thereby increasing the value of these lands.
4. Carries 50% more stock per acre than alfalfa, alsike, red clover, white clover and 80% more than Blue Grass.

5. Gives more and richer milk than either alfalfa or sudan.

6. The feed is succulent and nutritious—all classes of livestock being very fond of it, leaving alfalfa or sudan for it.

Ladino Clover grows tall enough for hay (ten to twenty inches) and yields one and one-half to three tons of very nutritious fodder. Because of its succulence the hay must be cured quickly. The best way to utilize Ladino hay is to feed it green to young stock and poultry. It is an excellent feed for chickens, milk goats, etc. We do not hesitate to recommend Ladino Clover as a pasture clover for all classes of livestock. The many fields that have been planted from our seed clearly demonstrate the claims we make for it and we are confident it will take its place as an important clover for pasture purposes. The seed should be sown on a fine, firm seed bed in the spring or in the fall. Five pounds of seed per acre being sufficient for pasture purposes. The seed of Ladino Clover is identical to white clover—it cannot be distinguished from white clover.

CERTIFIED SEED—\$1.10 per lb.; 5 lbs. \$5.00; 10 lbs. \$9.50. Postpaid to 4th zone. Write for prices in larger quantities.



SUDAN GRASS

GRASS SEEDS

Prices quoted are postpaid to fourth zone. Prices on Field Seeds fluctuate. Write for prices on quantities.

ALFILARIA (*erodium cicutarium*)—This plant, a native of the west, is one of the most nutritious of fodder plants and is well liked by cattle and horses. It thrives and makes good pasture on dry hillsides. Seed mats and must be hand-sown. Sow twenty pounds per acre. Lb. \$1.00.

AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH (*atriplex semibaccata*)—A valuable forage plant for poor soil, especially those containing alkali. Sow seed in fall (in order to get benefit of rains) at rate of five pounds per acre. Lb. \$1.00.

AWNLESS BROME GRASS (*bromus inermis*)—This grass, because of its strong perennial character and its unusual drought resisting powers, is the best grass for semi-arid regions (succeeds on our dry hillsides). Grows luxuriantly, is freely eaten dry or green by cattle and yields from two to six tons to the acre. Sow 25 to 30 lbs. per acre. Lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.50.

BENT GRASS, RHODE ISLAND (Colonial Bent) (*agrostis vulgaris*)—This grass resembles Red top and makes a close sod valuable for permanent pastures and meadows. Especially valuable for lawns on sand at the sea-coast. It is largely from this grass that the lawns at Newport, R. I., are made. Lb. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$19.50.

BENT GRASS, SEASIDE (*agrostis maritima*)—Being of a fine texture this grass is most valuable for lawns and ideal for putting-greens. It is of rapid growth, creeping habit, and makes a strong enduring turf. Certified seed, lb. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$19.50.

BERMUDA GRASS (*cynodon dactylon*)—Thrives

in the hottest and driest weather. The plant spreads by means of its long and many-jointed root-stalks, and for this reason is hard to eradicate once it has secured a foothold. Well adapted for holding embankments, etc. The seed is very slow to germinate, and requires warm soil and moisture. Lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.00.

BLUE GRASS, Winter, or Poa Bulbosa—This is a recent introduction from Oregon where it is considered valuable as a winter pasture. Grows during the winter from October to the end of April. During the summer the grass dries up and remains dormant until the following fall when it revives again. Produces heavy sod and growth is three to six inches high. Lb. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$10.00.

CHEWING FESCUE—A selection out of Red fescue. Used extensively on putting greens, fairways and tees on golf courses, and does well even under poor conditions. Forms a close turf that prevents ingress of weeds, is permanent in all kinds of soils, even the highest and dryest. Lb. 75c; 10 lbs. \$6.00.

DALLAS GRASS (*paspalum dilatatum*) — A strong growing perennial grass with a deep, strong root system, growing in clumps or bunches two to four feet high. The leaves are numerous near the ground but few on the stems. It grows on the poor as well as on the rich soils and it will not die out under conditions of drought, reviving quickly as soon as moisture becomes available. It is also adaptable for growth in swampy lands and supplies thick matted roots that will support cattle on soft ground. It is a vigorous grower and will take root and choke out weeds. It is one of the best winter pasture grasses for heavy, moist, black soils. It remains green all winter unless injured by severe frosts. Persistent grazing will not injure it. Produces an immense number of leaves which are renewed quickly. Sow eight to ten pounds per acre. Lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.00.

GRASS SEEDS — (Continued)

HARDING GRASS (*phalaris stenoptera*) — This is a true and lasting perennial grass standing hard usage and tramping of stock. It will furnish an excellent feed for years but can be easily eradicated if desired. The growth is tender and sweet, splendid for cattle, pigs, and sheep and has a heavy butterfat content. Sown at the rate of three pounds per acre as soon as the ground can be worked in in spring has given good results. Oz. 15c; lb. \$1.75.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS (*lolium italicum*) — A quick growing grass, attaining a height of two and one-half to four feet. Very desirable for temporary meadows or pastures. Thrives best on moist soils and will stand considerable overflow. Sown in the fall, will produce an excellent hay crop the following season, but lasts only one year. Bears an abundance of foliage that makes the best and sweetest hay imaginable. Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*poa pratensis*) — One of the best grasses for permanent pasture, furnishing a constant supply of the most nutritious feed during the greater part of the year. As this grass takes some time to become established it is preferably sown in mixtures for pasturage. It prefers lime soils. One of the finest grasses for lawns because of its spreading habit, even texture, fine leaf and dark color. For pasture sow twenty-eight pounds per acre. For lawns, at the rate of five to six pounds for every 1,000 square feet. Lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

MEADOW FESCUE, or English Blue Grass (*festuca pratensis*) — A valuable grass for permanent pasture and for rather damp meadows for cutting. Makes a quick second growth, but does not do so well on dry soils. Sow thirty pounds per acre. Lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

MESQUITE (*holcus lanatus*) — Valuable on cleared redwood and pine lands of California and Oregon, giving large crops of hay and good pasture. Usually sown on virgin soil without cultivation, after ground is burned over. Sow fifteen pounds hulled seed per acre. Hulled seed, lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.

ORCHARD GRASS, or Cocksfoot (*dactylis glomerata*) — One of the most valuable of all the cultivated grasses. Produces an immense quantity of

forage, and hay of the best quality. When planted with Red Clover makes a fine hay. As a pasture grass is more productive than any other and does best under close feeding. It can be grown on almost any soil, in moist shady places, under trees, etc. Lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

ROUGH STALK MEADOW GRASS (*Poa Trivialis*) — Makes an excellent turf both for lawns in shady places and for putting green and fairways on golf courses. Leaves are very narrow and flat. Lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.50.

RED TOP, or Herd's Grass (*agrostis vulgaris*) — A good perennial grass generally sown for permanent pastures. Does best on moist or even marshy land. If the ground is not overflow land mix with meadow fescue, orchard grass or alsike clover. Sow fourteen pounds hulled seed to the acre. Lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

RHODES GRASS (*chloris gayana*) — A strong growing perennial introduced from South Africa. The grass spreads by means of running branches two to six feet long, which root and produce a tuft at every node. Not troublesome as a weed as it is easily eradicated. Makes most excellent pasture, and hay of very fine quality, eagerly eaten by horses and cows. Does well on alkali soils. Does not winter over where temperature falls below eighteen degrees. Sow four to six pounds per acre. Lb. 75c; 10 lbs. \$6.50.

SUDAN GRASS (*andropogon sorghum sudanensis*) — Sudan Grass is an annual belonging to the sorghum family. It was introduced from Khartum, Sudan, in 1909 and its popularity has increased steadily until now it is one of the most important annual grasses for summer pasture and hay. It grows on a wide range of soils, from sand to clay, and produces from four to six cuttings of highly nutritious hay per acre. As a pasture crop it is unexcelled and succeeds where others fail. It yields from two to eight tons of hay per acre depending upon whether irrigated or not. The hay is of superior quality and relished by all stock. Sow in spring after danger of frost is over, preferably when the soil is thoroughly warmed. Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.

SWEET-SCENTED VERNAL GRASS (*anthoxanthum odoratum*) — This aromatic perennial is the grass that imparts the pleasant odor of new mown hay to lawns and hay when freshly cut. Sow only in mixtures two to three pounds per acre. Lb. \$1.00.

TALL MEADOW OATS GRASS (*avena elatior*) — This deep-rooted perennial does well on rich as well as upland clay soils. Grows five to six feet tall and comes on early in the spring, remains green until late in the autumn. It stands pasturing well and furnishes an abundance of grazing. A mixture of it with Red Clover, Alsike Clover and Orchard Grass is often grown and is a good one, as all these plants mature at the same time. Sow forty pounds per acre. Lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.50.

TIMOTHY (*phleum pratense*) — Will stand extreme cold and yields very heavily. Often sown with Red Top and Red Clover. Not recommended for pasture as there is very little growth after cutting, and tramping of stock soon destroys it. Thrives best on moist loamy soils. Not adapted to dry soils. Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.



TIMOTHY

LAWN GRASS SEED

A smooth, velvety lawn surrounding a house adds not only to the value, but enhances the enjoyment of every home. The most important thing to consider in selecting seed for a lawn is to obtain a mixture of several varieties properly blended. By properly choosing early, medium and late Grasses in a mixture, a smooth, even green lawn is assured from early spring to late autumn. We especially recommend Lagomarsino's Lawn Mixture for a beautiful lawn, and all our other Grasses as being of the highest grade, thoroughly cleaned and tested, and especially adapted for their purpose.

Sow at the rate of one pound for 150 to 200 square feet, according to variety of Grass.

A lawn to be beautiful must be kept in good condition. First of all, grass is a gross feeder and it must be fed continually. Periodic dressings of fertilizer are needed, even if the lawn looks and is growing well. Under trees the grass has a constant battle for nourishment. Often grass dies under trees—not from shade but from soil impoverishment. It pays to feed both the grass and the trees. We recommend the application of our Bearmor on lawns. It is a well balanced plant food and if the lawn is given a dressing of this in the spring and several applications made during the summer it will give excellent results.



LAGOMARSINO'S LAWN MIXTURE—A mixture of several deep green grasses blended so that they remain green from early Spring until late Autumn. It makes a beautiful turf of dark green color and stands hard usage. We especially recommend this grass for those desiring beautiful lawns. Lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

LAGOMARSINO'S SERVICE STATION MIXTURE—This is a special mixture of grasses that has become so popular for planting around service stations in this city. It grows rapidly and makes a fine turf of a deep green color the year around. Per lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

SHADY NOOK LAWN GRASS—This is adapted for semi-shaded places and where the ordinary lawn grasses will not do well. Lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—Makes an excellent lawn of a dark green color. It forms a fine matt, with care and water makes one of the best lawns. Per lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

PERENNIAL OR AUSTRALIAN RYE GRASS—A rapid-growing grass of dark green color, but a

little coarse. Especially adapted for very light soils. Per lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

LAGOMARSINO'S SHADY LAWN MIXTURE—This grass is especially adapted for growing in very shady places or near buildings where other grasses will not grow. If you have a shady, barren place, try our Shady Lawn Mixture. Per lb. 75c; 10 lbs. \$6.00.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER—A dwarf growing clover, especially adapted for lawns, either alone or in mixture with other grasses. Lb. 65c; 10 lbs. \$5.50.

PACIFIC RYE—This Grass is similar to the Australian Rye Grass, but has a finer leaf and is longer lived. Per lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

GOLDEN GATE LAWN MIXTURE—A special mixture of hardy grasses especially suited for places where it will endure hard usage. Lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

CREEPING BENT (Seaside Bent)—One of the best grasses for a fine lawn. Certified seed, lb. \$2.00; 5 lbs. \$19.50.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEED

Prices quoted are postpaid to fourth zone. Prices on Field Seeds fluctuate. Write for prices on quantities.

BEANS, BELL WINDSOR (small seeded Horse Beans)—While the seed of this variety is much smaller than the regular Broad Windsor, or Fava Beans their growth is ranker and they have a more stooling habit. For cover crop purposes they rank among the best as they give a very heavy tonnage of coarse green material which is desirable, especially in heavy or very light soils. Sow preferably in the fall, either drilled or broadcast. Forty pounds per acre drilled. Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

BEANS, BROAD WINDSOR OR FAVA—See page 8.

BEANS, SOY OR SOJA—Valuable as a summer forage or green manure crop. Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

BUCKWHEAT, COMMON—Is earlier than the silver-hulled. Excellent for bee-pasture and valuable for a catch crop. Sow (after danger of frost) thirty-six pounds per acre in drills. Lb. 20c.

COWPEAS, BRABHAM—Very similar to Whip-poorwills but resistant to nematode. Lb. 20c.

COWPEAS, BLACK EYE—This is known as the black-eye bean in California and is grown extensively in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. Lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.

COWPEAS, WHIPPOORWILL—These are planted in the South for summer cover crops. Plant after danger of frost is over, preferably when the soil is thoroughly warmed. Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

CORN, BROOM (Improved Dwarf Evergreen)—Extensively used for making brooms on account of its color and quality of brush. Grows eight to ten feet high. Sow ten pounds per acre. Lb. 20c.

CORN, EGYPTIAN—This also is one of the drought resisting non-saccharine crops. The grain is produced in large compact heads and the seed is flat and pure white. Used extensively as chicken feed. Culture same as Milo Maize. Lb. 20c.

CORN, KAFFIR (White)—Unsurpassed for dry alkali land, on which no better fodder and grain crop grows. Has more foliage and smaller stalks than the other varieties, and is easily harvested. Cattle relish the stalks and the grain is valuable food for poultry. Plant three pounds to the acre. Lb. 20c.

EMMER, OR SPELT—This grain grows tall, matures as early as barley and yields from forty to eighty bushels to the acre, and from four to six tons of straw hay. Tough and hardy, it stands the drought better than any other grain, making it a sure crop. Prepare your land as you would for wheat or oats, and sow at the rate of seventy-five to one hundred pounds per acre. Sow in fall or very early in the spring. Should not be allowed to get too ripe before cutting. Lb. 20c.

ESPARCETTE, OR SAINFOIN (onabrychis sativa)—An excellent legume for growing on poor land and barren hills. When once established will last for years. Similar feeding value as alfalfa. Lb. 50c.

FETERITA—Birds do not eat this grain to the same extent that they do others, which is an advantage in some localities. Should be planted after soil is thoroughly warm. Yields heavily and grain has same value as Egyptian Corn. Lb. 20c.

HEMP—We offer oriental grown hemp, which is the variety used commercially for bird seed mixtures. Lb. 20c.

KALE, JERSEY OR COW—This is generally grown for chicken feed and also for other stock. (See page 28 for description.)

MILLET, GERMAN (panicum germanicum)—Will grow on any good land and yields heavily when irrigated. Yields from forty to sixty bushels of seed per acre, and is excellent food for stock and poultry. Also a good green fodder plant. Lb. 20c.

MILLET, HOG OR BROOMCORN—The seed is large for a millet and is a rich food. The name "hog millet" is used to emphasize the use for which it is intended. It is a valuable feed for hogs as well as for birds and poultry. Is better adapted for the production of grain than for pasture. Lb. 20c.

MILO MAIZE, DOUBLE DWARF—This variety of red milo grows two to two and one-half feet high and has been developed especially for convenience and economy in harvesting. It can be cut and harvested by machinery in the same manner as heading grain. Lb. 20c.

MILO MAIZE, DWARF—Grows four to five feet tall and is grown principally for the grain. Yields as high as two tons of grain per acre when conditions are favorable. Plant in rows three feet apart and six to twelve inches apart in the row. Lb. 20c.

PEAS, CANADIAN FIELD—Excellent for cover crop or for forage for cattle. They make a good growth when planted as late as January. Lb. 20c.

PEAS, AUSTRIAN WINTER—Introduced by us in 1929, and destined to become one of our valuable forage and Cover Crop Peas. Rank grower and hardy. A high producer of nitrogen when planted as a cover crop. Write for prices.

RAPE, DWARF ESSEX—One of the best forages. Has yielded ten tons of green forage per acre, with a food value double that of green clover. Excellent pasture for all stock, especially for hogs and sheep, and a fine green feed for chickens. Thrives on all soils and is ready for use in six to eight weeks after sowing. Sow eight to ten pounds per acre broadcast. Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

SHALLU, OR EGYPTIAN WHEAT—A tall growing sorghum which has many stalks from one root. The heads are large, loose and bushy, covered thickly with small grains. Sow seed thinly in rows three to four feet apart, leaving two or three plants to every three feet of row. A sure and heavy yielder. Handled the same as sorghum or Kaffir Corn. Lb. 20c.

SORGHUM, EARLY AMBER—Furnishes a large quantity of most nutritive forage, which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. Grows ten to twelve feet high. Sow broadcast at rate of sixty pounds per acre, or in drills at rate of ten pounds per acre in rows three and one-half to four inches apart. Matures early and can be planted later than others. Syrup can be made from this variety. Lb. 20c.

VETCH, HAIRY, SAND OR WINTER (vicia villosa)—Thrives on poor, arid, sandy soils, and makes a better growth during the cold season than the others. Lb. 25c.

VETCH, PURPLE (vicia atropurpurea)—Preferred by many for cover crop purposes as it makes a rapid growth. Not affected by aphids as easily as others. Lb. 20c.

VETCH, SPRING OR TARES (vicia sativa)—Also known as Common Vetch, and Oregon Vetch. A vine resembling peas and valuable for forage. Lb. 15c.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEED (Continued)

and green manure. As a hay crop it is generally sown with oats or wheat to afford support for the vines. Usually sown in the fall for cover crops and turned under in the spring. **Lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.**

SORGHUM, HONEY—This is grown for forage and silage. Grows eight to twelve feet high and yields up to twenty-seven tons per acre without irrigation. When crop is used for fodder or silage sow in rows three to three and one-half feet apart,

using up to four pounds per acre. Syrup can also be made from this variety. Matures in one hundred and fifty days. **Lb. 20c.**

TEOSINTE (*reana luxurians*)—A forage plant somewhat like corn. It is cut for green forage and yields heavily. When this is done two or more joints should be left at the base of the plant and it will again sprout out quickly, producing a crop larger than the first. **Lb. 75c.**

CLOVERS

Prices quoted on Clover Seed are postpaid to the fourth zone. Prices on Clovers fluctuate, if interested in quantities larger than quoted here write for our current market prices.

ALSIKE or SWEDISH CLOVER (*Trifolium hybridum*)—A perfectly hardy perennial clover. Excellent for hay and pasture. The blossoms are also valuable for bees. Especially adapted for cool and cold climates. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. **Lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.50.** (Write for quantity prices.)

BOKHARA or SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus Alba* (White Blossom))—In recent years this clover has become very popular as a soil renovator and is good also for cattle pasture and hay crop. Does well in Nevada. A very hardy grower, its extensive roots penetrating deep into the subsoil. It is a biennial, grows 3 to 5 feet and is covered with small white flowers of great fragrance, affording abundant feed for bees. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre. Cover seed lightly. **Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.** (Write for quantity prices.)

BURR CLOVER (*medicago denticulata*)—A native clover and one of the best nitrogen gathering crops. Thrives on poorest soils. **Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.**

LADINO CLOVER—A valuable addition to the clovers and highly recommended for milk cows, stock and poultry. In every respect Ladino Clover is similar to the ordinary white clover except it grows 10 to 20 inches high and is two to four times larger in all its parts. Carries 30 to 40 per cent more stock than alfalfa; less danger of bloating than with alfalfa. Grows on the poorest soil; all it requires is plenty of water. It is a permanent pasture. Palatable food crop for all livestock, poultry, etc. **Certified Seed—lb. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$5.00; 10 lbs. \$9.50.** (See page 51.)

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER (*Trifolium pratense perinne*)—Quite distinct from the common Red Clover, making a larger and coarser growth. It yields an abundant, bulky growth, which is valuable for reclaiming exhausted lands. Sow 12 to 15 lbs. per acre. **Lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.00.** (Write for quantity prices.)

RED CLOVER (*Trifolium pratense*)—This is the most important of all clovers, and the standard everywhere for hay and pasture. Hardy and succeeds well in any good soil. Makes superior hay,

especially when mixed with timothy; either for dairy cows or general use. When planted alone, sow 12 to 15 lbs. per acre. When planted with timothy, sow 8 to 10 lbs. of clover to 2 to 5 lbs. of Timothy to the acre. **Lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.50.**

BITTER CLOVER (*Melilotus Indica*)—Not recommended for forage or hay, but the most popular clover for cover crops in California. Makes a good winter growth and yields large tonnage of growth. Annual. Sow 12 to 15 lbs. per acre. **Lb. 25c.** (Write for quantity prices.)

HUBAM CLOVER (Annual Sweet Clover) — New annual white blossom sweet clover very similar to *Melilotus Alba*. Discovered in 1916 by H. D. Hughes of Iowa State College. A rapid-growing clover, ready for cutting four months after seeding. At the Iowa Experiment Station it made a growth of 4½ feet in 3½ months from seeding, while in 1920 it made the remarkable growth of 9 feet in the same period. We are not as yet prepared to recommend it in preference to other forage and cover crops in California. Its many good qualities, however, warrant that it should be experimented with in this section. It yields heavily, is drought resistant, makes a good quality hay and ideal for turning under or soiling in orchards. Ideal for the pasture, as it is available the first season. Sow 3 or 4 lbs per acre. **Lb. 55c; 10 lbs. \$4.50.** (Write for quantity prices.)

STRAWBERRY CLOVER—This Clover which comes from Australia is adapted only for very low wet or marsh lands. Has a spreading habit covering the ground well and also produces well on these types of land. **Lb. \$2.50.**

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (*Trifolium repens*) —A very hardy creeping clover, which adapts itself to a great variety of soils and climates, being found in every State in the Union. Superior for pasture either for sheep or cattle. As a bee pasture it is unexcelled. It also makes a beautiful lawn when mixed with blue grass, and is used extensively for this purpose. Sow 10 lbs. per acre. **Lb. 65c; 10 lbs. \$5.50.**

FERTILIZE CLOVERS

Insure your clover crops by fertilizing. About 200 pounds at planting makes for a perfect stand, that would otherwise fail through adverse weather or soil conditions. When the stand is old it can be again renewed to old-time vigor by a top dressing of from 300 to 500 pounds to the acre. The cost is small. Don't take a chance. Write us for prices and methods of application.

**ABRONIA**

(Sand Verbena)

A half-hardy variety, trailing in habit, about 9 inches high, bearing Verbena-like clusters of flowers which are very fragrant. It delights in dry situations and poor soil, and is valuable for rock-work and hanging baskets.

UMBELLATA—Rosy Lilac. Pkt. 10c.

ABUTILON

(Flowering Maple or Chinese Bell Flower)

Half-hardy perennial. Beautiful bell-shaped flowers, in white, yellow, rose and orange. The leaves are very ornamental and often beautifully variegated. Pkt. 15c.

ACONITUM

(Monkshood)

Hardy perennial, producing bold spikes of hood-shaped flowers; very effective in flower borders and shrubberies; thriving anywhere.

NAPELLUS—Fine rich blue and white flowers. Pkt. 15c.

**AGERATUM—BLUE PERFECTION****ACROCLINIUM**

A pretty annual "Everlasting," growing about 15 inches high, bearing lovely white or rosy-pink flowers, which, when cut in the bud state, can be dried and used in Winter bouquets. Also attractive to grow in a mixed border aside from its use as an everlasting.

ROSEUM—Bright rose with yellow center. Pkt. 10c.

ROSEUM, FLORO PLENO—Double pink. Pkt. 10c.

ROSEUM, FLORO ALBO—Graceful white, daisy-like flowers with yellow center. Pkt. 10c.

ROSEUM, FLORO ALBO PLENO—Double white. Pkt. 10c.

ROSEUM, DOUBLE MIXED—Pkt. 10c.

ROSEUM, SINGLE MIXED—Pkt. 10c.

AGERATUM

(Floss Flower)

A hardy annual. Fine for bedding, giving a mass of bloom all Summer. Sow seed early in Spring in boxes, then transplant or sow in rows and thin to four or six inches.

BLUE PERFECTION—This is the darkest colored of all large flowering Ageratums. Color: Deep Amethyst-blue; compact growth; fine bedder. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

MEXICANUM, IMPERIAL DWARF BLUE—A charming variety of fine, compact growth, covered with heads of feathery flowers of a deep lavender color. 12 inches. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

MEXICANUM, IMPERIAL DWARF WHITE—Flowers white. Height 8 inches. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

LITTLE DORRIT—A perfect mass of blue flowers. Height 6 inches. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

AMMOBIUM

(Winged Everlasting)

ALATUM GRANDIFLORUM—A pretty annual everlasting; flowers silvery white with yellow disc; grows best in light soil. 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.

ALYSSUM

Little Gem or Carpet of Snow—Of dwarf, compact habit, 4 inches high. It begins to bloom when quite small and the plants are a solid mass of white from Spring to late Fall. One of the best white flowering plants for edging. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

Lilac Queen—A very pretty deep lavender-lilac, of dwarf compact habit. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Sweet Alyssum—Very sweet honey fragrance. Height 12 inches. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

Saxatile Compactum (Basket of Gold)—Hardy perennial; showy, bright yellow flowers; excellent for rock gardens, and for edging borders. 12 to 18 inches. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.



ALYSSUM—LITTLE GEM

ACHILLEA

(Milfoil, or Yarrow)

Ptarmica "The Pearl." One of the best white hardy perennials; bears a profusion of small, double, white flowers during the entire season. Easily grown from seed; fine for cutting and cemetery decoration. Useful for borders, wild gardens or shrubbery. Height 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 15c.

ADONIS

(Flos Adonis; Pheasant's Eye)

Hardy annual. Flowers crimson and small. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 10c.

AGROSTEMMA

(Rose of Heaven)

CORONARIA—An attractive free-flowering hardy perennial of easy culture, producing glowing crimson flowers like a single pink, with silvery white foliage; blooms from seed the first season; fine for cutting. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

AMPELOPSIS

(Boston Ivy)

VEITCHI—Hardy perennial climber, with olive green leaves, which turn scarlet in the Fall. The best and most popular climber for covering brick or stone walls; self-climbing. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

AMARANTHUS

Hardy annuals, grown for their brilliant foliage; some of the varieties bearing curious racemes of flowers. All are useful in borders of tall plants. Do well in sunny positions in ordinary soil. In order to develop their full beauty care should be used not to plant them close together.

CAUDATUS (Love Lies Bleeding)—Light yellowish green foliage; drooping blood red spikes. Height 3 to 4 feet. Pkt. 10c.

SUNRISE—The most brilliant of this family. Foliage is bronzy-crimson, each branch terminating with a tuft of bright scarlet-carmine leaves. Pkt. 10c.

TRICOLOR (Joseph's Coat)—Very brilliant coloring. The inner foliage is of blackest bronze, tipped with green, while the outer foliage is bright scarlet and gold. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. Pkt. 10c.

MOLTEN FIRE—The top leaves are a fiery crimson, the lower ones maroon. Pkt. 15c.

MIXED—A well balanced mixture containing many varieties. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

ANCHUSA

CAPENSIS (Summer Forget-Me-Not)—A fine free-flowering annual; bears a profusion of lovely flowers similar in all respects to the Forget-Me-Not, though the flowers are much larger and of finer color; blooms all Summer. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

ITALICA, DROPMORE VARIETY—3 to 5 feet. A very beautiful hardy perennial; bears an abundance of beautiful gentian-blue flowers. Thrives best in partial shade. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

ANEMONE

(Windflower)

Attractive hardy perennials, producing large flowers. Few plants compare with them in beauty. Excellent for bouquets and table decorations. Sow in Fall or Spring.

CORONARIA (Poppy Anemone)—6 to 12 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

ST. BRIGID—A beautiful selection of the Coronaria varieties, producing semi-double flowers in a wonderful array of colors. 12 inches. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.



ANTIRRHINUM—SUPER-GIANT

Super-Giant Snapdragons

(*Antirrhinum Majus Maximum*)

This recently introduced strain attains a height of 30 inches. The individual flowers are larger than in the other large flowering varieties and closely placed on the stems. They come in a range of colors quite distinct.

APPLE-BLOSSOMS—Soft apple-blossom pink. Pkt. 15c.

CANARY BIRD—Canary yellow with deeper yellow lip. Pkt. 15c.

COPPER KING—Bronzy copper color. Pkt. 15c.

OLD GOLD—Rose on yellow ground. Pkt. 15c.

SNOWFLAKE—White. Pkt. 15c.

THE ROSE—Rich rose-pink. Pkt. 15c.

COLLECTION—One each of the above six sorts, 75c.

SUPER-GIANT MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 65c.

ANTIRRHINUM

(Snapdragon)

The Snapdragon is now one of the most popular flowers, being equally valuable for cutting or for show in the garden. They can be sown either in the Fall or Spring and will bloom the first season from Spring-sown seed. We offer three distinct types of this popular flower, the large-flowering, tall-growing or giant; the equally large-flowering, half-dwarf variety which is extensively used for bedding purposes and the new Maximum variety.

ANTIRRHINUM

LARGE-FLOWERING GIANT VARIETIES

24 to 30 Inches High

CRIMSON KING—Rich garnet crimson. Pkt. 10c.

GOLDEN KING—Rich yellow. Pkt. 10c.

FIRE KING—Brilliant orange-scarlet. Pkt. 10c.

HARMONY—Terra Cotta shaded rose. Pkt. 10c.

QUEEN VICTORIA—Pure white. Pkt. 10c.

ROSE KING—Soft silvery rose. Pkt. 10c.

COLLECTION—One each of the above six sorts, 50c.

FINEST MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

LARGE-FLOWERING HALF-DWARF VARIETIES

15 to 24 Inches High, for Bedding

SILVER PINK—Soft, pearly pink. Pkt. 10c.

EMPRESS—Rich, velvety crimson. Pkt. 10c.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Clear yellow. Pkt. 10c.

GRENADIER—Fiery orange scarlet. Pkt. 10c.

PURITY—Pure white. Pkt. 10c.

FAWN—Rose and gold. Pkt. 10c.

FINEST MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.



ANTIRRHINUM—GIANT LARGE FLOWERING

ANTIRRHINUM

LARGE FLOWERING HALF-DWARF VARIETIES

(Anterrhinum Nanum Grandiflorum)

18 to 24 Inches High, for Bedding

MAJESTIC

An English introduction belonging to the Large Flowering Half Dwarf class, the prominent characteristics being the very large individual bloom: symmetry and density of spike and their "trim" manner of growth which makes this class particularly desirable for bedding.

MAJESTIC DELIGHT—Delicate salmon pink, shading to apricot. Pkt. 25c.

MAJESTIC ORANGE KING—Rich terra-cotta, golden yellow lip merging to pure deep orange at base. Pkt. 25c.

MAJESTIC SUNLIGHT — Bright terra-cotta above, shading gradually into rosy salmon. Pkt. 25c.

MAJESTIC TWILIGHT—Delicate apricot with old gold center and salmon shading. Pkt. 25c.

MAJESTIC RED CHIEF—Rich deep scarlet, grand for bedding. Pkt. 25c.

ANTIRRHINUM ROCK HYBRIDS

This English introduction forms small compact bushes with variously colored flowers, in shades of rose, pink, purple, mauve and bicolors and produced in profusion. Blooms earlier than the average snapdragon and especially suited for rock and alpine gardens. Mixed shades. Pkt. 25c.

AQUILEGIA

(Columbine)

The Columbines are among the most beautiful and popular of all hardy perennial plants. They are easily grown from seed and when sown in the Spring will occasionally bloom the same season, but generally the second. Aside from their being prized for cut flower purposes making dainty decorations, they are valuable for shrubbery.

LONG SPURRED VARIETIES—This is unquestionably the finest strain of the Columbines. The plants are of strong, thrifty growth with flowers of largest size, varying in color through charming tones of cream, pink, lavender, blue, white, red, etc.

Blue and Lavender shades. Pkt. 25c.

Scarlet and Red shades. Pkt. 25c.

Pink and Rose shades. Pkt. 25c.

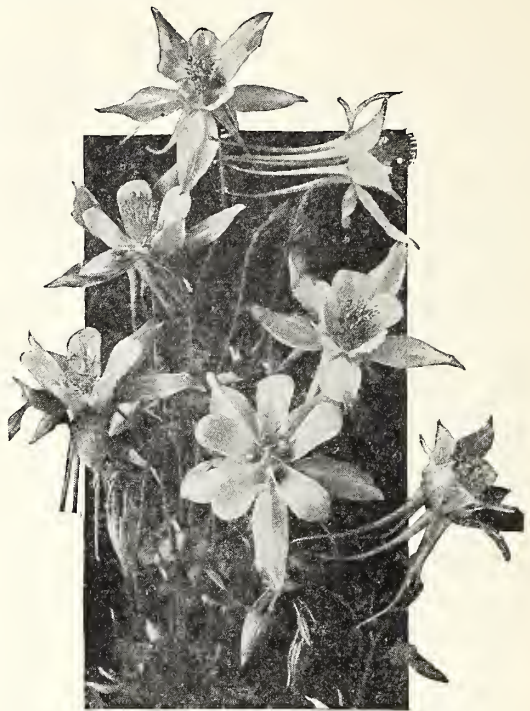
LONG SPURRED HYBRIDS MIXED — A splendid mixture containing all the beautiful colors. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

MRS. SCOTT ELLIOTT STRAIN—This strain is allowed by the Royal Horticultural Society to be the best ever raised, and has received awards of merit wherever exhibited. The blooms are of large size and the spurs very long. There are no crude or jarring tints, and on the whole form a most harmonious mass of coloring seldom seen in other flowers. Pkt. 25c.

DOBBIES IMPERIAL HYBRIDS—The result of years of breeding by the Scotch seed house of Dobbies, Edinborough, Scotland. Flowers of fine form and shades not found in other strains. Pkt. 25c.

SINGLE FLOWERING—All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

DOUBLE FLOWERING—All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.



AQUILEGIA, MRS. SCOTT ELLIOTT STRAIN

ARABIS

(Rock Cress)

ALPINA—A hardy perennial and one of the easiest and prettiest spring flowers. The spreading tufts are covered with a sheet of pure white flowers. An excellent plant for rockeries and edging; 6 to 9 inches. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz., 30c.

ARGEMONE

(Mexican or Prickly Poppy)

GRANDIFLORA—An annual with ornamental foliage and large, handsome poppy-like flowers of satiny texture. Flowers are 2 1/2 to 3 inches across, snowy-white, filled in center with golden stamens. Sow seed where they are to bloom; prefer sunny location. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

ARMERIA

(Thrift or Sea Pink)

FORMOSA—A very pretty, hardy perennial edging plant, bearing rosy-pink flowers. Nine inches. Pkt. 10c.

ARISTOLOCHIA

(Dutchman's Pipe)

An excellent perennial climbing vine. Large and showy foliage; affords dense shade. Flowers shape of a Dutchman's pipe, hence its name. 30 feet. Pkt. 10c.

ASPARAGUS

PLUMOSIS NANUS (Lace Fern)—3 feet. Produces fine bright green sprays; does well in shady places. Seeds start slowly and should be soaked in warm water before sowing. Pkt. 10c; 100 seeds 75c.

SPRENGERI (Emerald Feather)—A very elegant foliage plant for hanging baskets; drooping branches. Pkt. 10c; 100 seeds 50c.



ASTER—CALIFORNIA GIANT (NEW)

New California Giant Asters

An entirely new variety introduced by one of California's leading hybridizers; plants grow 3 to 3½ feet high with long, strong stems 18 to 24 inches in length bearing beautifully formed, curled and interlaced flowers 5 inches across. Their immense size and beauty, as well as their long and sturdy stems make them attractive and excellent for floral decorations.

Peach Blossom	Pkt. 15c
White	" 15c
Light Blue	" 15c
Light Purple	" 15c
Dark Purple	" 15c
Deep Rose	" 15c

COLLECTION: One each of the above six sorts, 75c.

FINEST MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 65c.

There is one thing an aster needs that very often it doesn't get, and that is plenty of room. One foot apart is the minimum and the larger types will give better results at eighteen inches. Given space and good cultivation they are one of the finest annuals in the garden.

ASTERS

Asters are among the most popular Summer and Fall flowering annuals. They come in a great variety of classes and an endless number of shades. They are profuse bloomers and the flowers adapt themselves to table and house decorations. Seed may be sown in boxes early in the Spring protecting them from frost and then transplanting them to their permanent bed; or they can be sown where they are to remain after the danger of frost is over and when the soil is warm. Good culture is essential in order to obtain an abundance of fine flowers.

NEW AURORA ASTERS

A distinctive introduction from Europe. The flowers being much fuller in the center and the outer petals much shorter than the California Sunshine Asters. Plants grow 24 inches high.

AURORA AZURE BLUE—The outer petals are large and open of azure blue. The cushion center is formed of quilled petals of yellow color. Excellent cut flowers. Pkt. 25c.

AURORA GOLDEN QUEEN — The outer petals are of creamy white while the center is formed of quilled yellow petals. Pkt. 25c.



ASTERS—CALIFORNIA SUNSHINE (NEW)
(See Page 62 for description)

American Branching Asters

An excellent variety; the plants grow 2½ to 3 feet high; branching and robust habit. Flowers large, double and fine form. Valuable for bedding and cutting.

AZURE BLUE—A rich, deep lavender. Pkt. 10c.

DEEP CRIMSON—Rich and glowing. Pkt. 10c.

DEEP ROSE—Fine and distinct. Pkt. 10c.

PALE LAVENDER—Greyish-blue; fine. Pkt. 10c.

DEEP PURPLE—Rich, royal shade. Pkt. 10c.

ROSE PINK—A lovely shade. Pkt. 10c.

SHELL PINK—Soft and dainty. Pkt. 10c.

PURE WHITE—Pkt. 10c.

COLLECTION—One each of any six sorts, 50c.

FINEST MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c; oz. \$1.50.

Ostrich Feather Asters

Extremely graceful; full, fluffy flowers. Unrivalled for table decorations. Plants about 2½ feet high and robust in growth.

Crimson Pkt. 10c

Rose Pink " 10c

Dark Blue " 10c

Shell Pink " 10c

Light Blue " 10c

White " 10c

COLLECTION—One each of above six sorts, 50c.

FINEST MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 60c.

California Sunshine Asters

A most attractive novelty. The plants are sturdy and strong throwing up long flower stalks, making wonderful cut flowers. Some of the flowers have twisted petals and some have quilled petals; all have a cushion center of tiny quills of a contrasting color. The blue flowers are dotted with a paler blue and some in white, and the rose in a lighter shade of pink or white. Their delicate beauty is hard to describe.

Sunshine White Pkt. 25c

Sunshine Blue " 25c

Sunshine Pink " 25c

Sunshine Lilac " 25c

MIXED, all colors..... " 25c



ASTERS—AMERICAN BRANCHING

New Beauty Asters

A recently developed strain. A decided improvement on the so-called branching varieties. The plants grow nearly 3 feet high and bear their very large, densely double flowers on long, strong stems.

AZURE FAIRY—Pleasing light blue. Pkt. 15c.

CRIMSON—A good, deep rich color. Pkt. 15c.

PEACH BLOSSOM—Very desirable delicate pink. Pkt. 15c.

PURPLE—Royal purple. Pkt. 15c.

ROSE—Pleasing bright rose. Pkt. 15c.

WHITE BEAUTY—Giant white. Pkt. 15c.

SEPTEMBER BEAUTY—Delicate shell-pink. Pkt. 15c.

COLLECTION—One each of six sorts, 75c.

FINEST MIXED BEAUTY—All colors. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 75c.

Hardy Perennial Asters

(Michaelmas Daisies)

These are splendid subjects for permanent positions in the herbaceous border, when they form large, bushy clumps 1½ to 2 feet high, and are covered with clusters of large single flowers during the late summer months, forming one of the charms of the autumn garden. Thrive in any good garden soil. If sown early will bloom the first season. Mixed pkt. 10c.

Heart of France Aster

The largest flowering of the dark red sorts. Plants grow about 24 inches high and are of branching habit. Pkt. 15c.

Single Asters

The large single daisy-like flowers are very effective for beds or borders and for cutting. **MIXED**—All colors. Pkt. 10c.



ARCTOTIS GRANDIS—AFRICAN LILAC DAISY

AUSTRALIAN PEA VINE

(Dolichos Lignosus)

A rapid growing evergreen perennial climbing vine, producing freely clusters of rose pea-shaped flowers. Excellent for covering arbors, trellis, etc. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00.

BALLOON VINE

(Love-in-a-Puff)

A rapid-growing annual climbing vine, delicate clusters of white blossoms and numbers of large, round inflated seed-buds resembling miniature balloons. Pkt. 10c.

BROWALLIA

(Amethyst)

One of our favorite free blooming annual plants, covered with rich, beautiful winged flowers during the Summer and Autumn months, supplying a shade of intense blue; very uncommon; grows freely in any rich soil.

ELATA MIXED—In shades of blue and white. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz., 30c.

SPECIOSA MAJOR—A beautiful flowering variety of a rare ultramarine blue. Fine for borders and hanging baskets. Pkt. 25c.

ARCTOTIS GRANDIS

(African Lilac Daisy)

A beautiful new annual from Southwest Africa. It forms much-branched bushes 2 to 3 feet high, its flowers are large and showy, being pure white on the upper surface and pale lilac on reverse and in the center of the flower is a blue disc surrounded with white stamens and a narrow golden band. Seen in the bright sunlight a very charming effect is produced as the white petals contrast beautifully with the blue disc and the stamens. As a cut-flower it is especially valuable, the blooms lasting a week or ten days in water, and if undeveloped buds are cut and placed in a sunny window, every one will open and produce as fine flowers as though left on the plant. It is easily grown from seed. Sow in Spring when weather and after danger of frost is over. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 75c.

BALSAMS

(Lady Slipper)

A tender annual, with brittle stems and foliage. Flowers double in bright colors and variations; are wax-like and very attractive. Balsams like a sunny situation, rich soil and plenty of water. For perfect development the plants should be set 12 to 18 inches apart.

Double Camellia Flowered Balsams

SALMON PRINCE—Exquisite salmon-pink; very double. Pkt. 10c.

LIGHT YELLOW—Pkt. 10c.

SCARLET—Brilliant, fiery scarlet. Pkt. 10c.

SOLFERINO—Striped and spotted white, lilac and scarlet. Pkt. 10c.

VIOLET—Very rich. Pkt. 10c.

WHITE PERFECTION—Very double; pure white. Pkt. 10c.

COLLECTION—One each of the above six shades. 50c.

DOUBLE CAMELLIA - FLOWERED MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

BEGONIAS

(Ever-Blooming Bedding Varieties)

Very attractive plants both for bedding and pot culture. Are especially valuable for bedding in shady places, their green foliage and pretty flowers are always attractive. They are of sturdy growth about 1 foot high, and forming dense bushes, completely covered with their small blossoms. Seed started early in the Spring will bloom during the Summer and Fall. Seedlings of the Summer will make nice decorative plants for the house during the Winter.

ERFORDIA—Bright rosy-carmine. Pkt. 25c.

LUMINOSA—Brilliant fiery, dark scarlet; very bright. Pkt. 25c.

PRIMA DONNA—Brilliant clear pink, shading to carmine-rose. Pkt. 25c.

VERNON—Bright orange-carmine flowers; deep red foliage. Pkt. 15c.

FINEST MIXED—This mixture contains all colors from white to deepest crimson. Pkt. 15c.

NEW VARIETIES OF BELLIS

MONSTROSA IDYLLE (New)—Peculiar novelty; half of the flower petals are open and half are quilled. Dark red. Pkt. 25c.

MONSTROSA GIGANTEA ALBA (New)—An Italian novelty. The largest of the Bellis. Flowers white; up to 3 inches across on stems 10 to 12 inches long. Pkt. 25c.

MONSTROSA TUBULOSA LUTEA—Large flowers with quilled petals of a light yellow color which is a rare shade in Bellis. Pkt. 25c.

BELLIS

(English Daisy)

Favorite low perennial plants. Thrive in cool and shady locations. Seed can be sown in the Fall which will bloom profusely during the cool Spring months and if planted in a shaded location will continue blooming. For best results sow seed in August and September and transplant the seedlings as soon as they are large enough to their permanent bed. They also do satisfactorily from Spring-sown seed.

SNOWBALL—Double pure white. Pkt. 10c.

LONGFELLOW—Double dark pink. Pkt. 10c.

DOUBLE CHOICE MIXED—Pkt. 10c.

MONSTROSA WHITE—Larger than Snowball. Pkt. 15c.

MONSTROSA PINK—Larger than Longfellow. Pkt. 15c.

MONSTROSA RED—Double red. Pkt. 20c.

MONSTROSA MIXED—Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

LAWN DAISY MIXTURE—Suitable for sowing in with lawn seed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

BRACHYCOME

(Swan River Daisy)

Free flowering dwarf growing annuals; covered during the greater part of the Summer with a profusion of pretty blue or white flowers; suitable for edging and small beds. Eight inches. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

CALENDULA

(Pot Marigold)

One of the best and showiest free-flowering annuals; one foot high, growing in any good garden



CALENDULA—ORANGE KING

soil and desirable for inferior soils. Produces a fine effect in beds or mixed border and is particularly bright flowering in the Fall and Spring. Seed sown during early Fall will bloom during the Spring.

ORANGE KING—An extra fine strain of this splendid double, rich orange-red variety, producing flowers over 3 inches in diameter. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

LEMON KING—Identical to the above except in color, which is a rich lemon-yellow. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

METEOR—Cream striped with orange. Pkt. 10c.

THE BALL—Immense double flowers of bright glistening orange. Fine long stems. The variety extensively used for cut flower purposes. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; 1 oz. \$1.50.

MIXED, ALL COLORS—Good mixture of different shades of yellow, some clear colors, some shaded and striped. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

CAMPFIRE—New fancy Calendula. Long stemmed type, well adapted for forcing. A distinct new type originating from a mutation from florists' strain or Orange King. Petals are orange with scarlet sheen, with full yellow center. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

CALENDULA RADIO

This unique new Calendula is a recent introduction from Europe. It produces medium sized orange flowers with quilled or comet petals, curled and twisted and borne on medium length stems Pkt. 25c.



CALLIOPSIS

CALLIOPSIS

(Tickseed)

Showy and free flowering annuals of the easiest culture, doing well in any sunny location. Flowers and foliage always attractive; fine for borders and massing and the flowers are quite useful as cut flowers. It is best to sow seed where the plants are to remain, thinning out to stand 6 to 12 inches apart. By keeping the old flowers cut off the flowering season is prolonged. 18 to 24 inches.

CROWN OF GOLD (Coronata Maxima)—Splendid cut flower. Pure golden yellow; 2 inches across, on long wiry stems; free bloomer and hardy. Pkt. 10c.

GOLDEN RAY—Flower golden yellow with dark, purplish brown center. 6 to 8 inches. Pkt. 10c.

DRUMMONDI, Golden Wave—Flowers yellow with a circle of rich crimson-brown around the eye. 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.

CRIMSON KING—A fine dwarf sort, 9 inches high; color rich velvety crimson. Pkt. 10c.

MIXED—All choice sorts in mixture. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

CAMPANULA

(Canterbury Bells)

CAMPANULA MEDIUM (Single Canterbury Bells)—This old-fashioned flower is a favorite with all. Stately, showy, hardy biennial with beautiful large bell-shaped blossoms. Blooms the second year from seed or the first if sown early. Easily grown and preferring rich, moist soil. Height 3 feet.

Single Dark Blue.....Pkt. 10c Single RosePkt. 10c

Single Light Blue....." 10c Single White " 10c

SINGLE MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

DOUBLE MIXED—All the double-flowering medium varieties. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

CUP and SAUCER CANTERBURY BELLS

CAMPANULA MEDIUM CALYCANTHEMA—Unquestionably the finest type of this old-fashioned flower. They differ from the ordinary type in having an extra large calyx which is the same color as the flower, giving the appearance of a cup and saucer.

Blue....Pkt. 15c Rose Pink....Pkt. 15c White....Pkt. 15c

FINEST MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 75c.

CARPATHIAN HAREBELL (Carpatica)—Free-flowering hardy perennial. Fine for rockeries, edges and beds. Color: clear blue. Height, 9 inches. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

CHIMNEY BELLFLOWER (Pyramidalis, Blue)—A beautiful stately, hardy perennial plant producing blue flowers. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

PEACH BELLS (Persicifolia Grandiflora, Blue)—One of the finest hardy perennial Bellflowers; grows 2 to 3 feet high, with large blue flowers. Pkt. 15c.

CACALIA

(Tassel Flower)

Each flower is a miniature paint brush of orange scarlet produced on long wiry stems which make it an excellent cut-flower. An annual of easy culture and fine for borders.

TASSEL FLOWER or FLORA'S PAINT BRUSH—Scarlet and orange mixed. Pkt. 10c.

CALCEOLARIA

(Pouchflower)

HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA—Very ornamental plant used largely in greenhouses and conservatories. Bears a profusion of small pocket-shaped flowers, many of which are beautifully tigered or spotted. Pkt. 50c.



CAMPANULA—CUP AND SAUCER

CANDYTUFT

The annual Candytufts are of fine habit and profuse bloomers. They are easily grown and bloom quickly from seed. For a succession of bloom they should be sown at intervals. For massing in flower beds and borders and for edging they are admirably adapted, while for cutting the flowers are greatly prized. Height 5 to 15 inches.

CARMINE—Bright carmine rose. Pkt. 10c.

CRIMSON—Rich deep shade. Pkt. 10c.

ALBIDA—Pure white. Pkt. 10c.

FLESH-PINK—Delicate pink. Pkt. 10c.

LAVENDER—Delicate rosy-lavender. Pkt. 10c.

ROSE CARDINAL—Brilliant deep rosy-red, one of the most effective for bedding. Pkt. 10c.

COLLECTION—One each of the above six sorts, 50c.

FINEST MIXED—All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

GIANT HYACINTH-FLOWERED or **IMPROVED EMPRESS**—A wonderfully improved strain of the Empress Candytuft and quite distinct, bearing very large, bold spikes of snowy white flowers, very effective plant for beds or borders; fine for cutting. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.



CANDYTUFT—GIANT HYACINTH-FLOWERED

CANARY-BIRD VINE

(*Tropaeolum Canariense*)

A rapid growing annual climber with beautiful cut leaves and pretty, delicate flowers of a clear canary-yellow. From the color of its blossoms and also from a resemblance of their shape to a bird with expanded wings the plant obtained its common name. 15 to 20 feet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

CARNATIONS

One of the most valuable and beautiful hardy Summer flowers and a favorite with everyone.

GIANT DOUBLE CHABAUD—Blooms in five months after sowing and continues to produce its nicely fringed and intensely fragrant double flowers in the greatest profusion.

Blood Red	Pkt. 15c	Scarlet	Pkt. 15c
Yellow	" 15c	Flesh Pink	" 15c
Rose	" 15c	White	" 15c

COLLECTION—One each of 6 sorts, 75c.

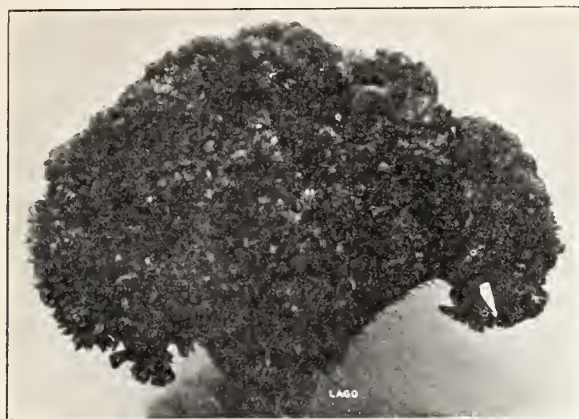
FINEST MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 60c.

GIANT MARGUERITE—Flowers of very large size, measuring 3 inches or more in diameter; colors include all the shades of white, pink, crimson and striped. Upright in growth, requiring very little support.

FINEST MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 10c.



CARNATION—GIANT DOUBLE CHABAUD



CELOSIA CRISTATA GLASGOW PRIZE

CARDINAL CLIMBER

Attractive, strong, rapid growing annual; beautiful fern-like foliage, literally covered with a blaze of fiery Cardinal-red flowers from mid-Summer till frost. Flowers are 1 inch in diameter, borne in clusters of 5 to 7. Delights in sunny situation and rich soil. Sow after danger of frost when soil is warm. Pkt. 15c; 2 Pkts. 25c.

CELOSIA CRISTATA

(Cockscomb)

Very popular annuals of easy culture, producing large, ornamental, comb-like heads. Fine for borders and summer flower beds.

EMPRESS—Rich crimson, combs very large; dark foliage. Pkt. 10c.

GLASGOW PRIZE—Immense showy dark crimson combs. Pkt. 10c.

AUREA—Dark golden. Pkt. 10c.

DWARF, MIXED—Fine dwarf varieties. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

CELOSIA PLUMOSA

(Feathered Cockscomb)

These stately plants are considered among the most ornamental and make a fine show, in the garden. Should be treated the same as the cockscombs described above. Height 2½ to 3 ft.

CHILDSI CRIMSON (Chinese Woolflower)—This attractive variety grows about 2 feet high, bearing on long stems brilliant crimson flowers that look like balls of silky wool. Effective in the garden and can be cut and dried, lasting a long time. Pkt. 15c.

MAGNIFICENT (Thompson's)—A new strain, superior to the older sorts, bearing grand spikes. Pkt. 10c.

PRIDE OF CASTLE GOULD—Plants grow compact and pyramidal and produce immense flower heads, resembling willow plumes in many remarkable shades. Pkt. 25c.

PLUMOSA, MIXED—Feathered varieties in all colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

CANNA

Enormous brilliant clusters of bloom borne on spikes above broad green or bronze leaves. They are usually planted from roots, but can be successfully grown from seed. Soak the seeds in warm water until they show evidence of swelling, then sow in light soil.

GIANT FLOWERING—Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

CINERARIA

These are much prized as pot plants and do well in a cool greenhouse. They do well in shaded places under trees, etc. Sow seed in boxes in Summer. Height 1 to 2 feet.

HYBRIDA MIXED—This is one of the best, having large flowers in a wide range of beautiful colors. Pkt. 25c.

CHEIRANTHUS

Very pretty dwarf hardy biennial plants, usually handled as annuals, flowering freely through the summer from seed sown in the Spring; for early Spring flowering sow in the early Fall.

ALLIONI (Siberian Wallflower)—About twelve inches high with heads of brilliant orange flowers. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 40c.

There are various types of Coxcomb, among which the plummy Coxcomb have great popularity and deservedly so. The Chinese Woolflower is a rather recent addition to the list, covering itself with balls of scarlet wool and making a brilliant spot in the garden. The plummy type has been developed into beautiful types, the Pride of Castle Gould being one of the finest. This strain grows into compact bushes producing immense willow plumes of various colors. When the flower has produced its plume it may be cut and dried, retaining all its vivid color for winter bouquets.



CELOSIA CHILDSI CHINESE WOOLFLOWER

CENTAUREA

Under this name is included such popular annuals as the Bachelor Button or Corn Flower, Sweet Sultans, etc.

CENTAUREA CYANUS (Bachelor's Button; Blue Bottle, Cornflower)—Easy to grow. Hardy annuals with attractive double flowers. Sow seeds where they are to remain and thin to 3 or 4 inches.

Double Blue. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Double Pink. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Double White. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Double Rosy-red. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

DOUBLE FLOWERED MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS (Royal Sweet Sultans)—This beautiful class is undoubtedly the finest of all Sweet Sultans for cut flower purposes. The beautiful sweet-scented, artistic shaped flowers are borne on long, strong stems; when cut will last for several days in good condition.

Brilliant Rose Pkt. 10c

Dark Rose " 10c

Deep Lavender " 10c

Deep Purple " 10c

Delicate Lilac " 10c

COLLECTION—One each of the above six sorts. 50c.

FINEST MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

SUAVEOLENS (Yellow Sweet Sultan or Grecian Cornflower)—Very showy, large, bright yellow flowers; sweetly scented and very popular sort for cutting. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

CANDIDISSIMA (Dusty Miller)—Silvery white foliage, broadly cut. Used for bedding and edging purposes. Pkt. 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Annual Varieties (Painted Daisies)

The single-flowered annual Chrysanthemums or Painted Daisies are showy and effective garden favorites, extensively grown for cut flowers. They are easily grown from seed which should be sown in the Spring after the danger of frost is over. Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet.

EASTERN STAR—Clear yellow zoned deeper yellow, dark disc. Pkt. 10c.

MORNING STAR—Petals canary yellow, with halo of deeper yellow; disc dark yellow. Pkt. 10c.

NORTHERN STAR—Very large daisy-like flowers, 3 inches across, with pure white fringed petals with canary-yellow zone around a dark brown eye. Pkt. 10c.

EVENING STAR—Rich sunflower yellow, the disc slightly deeper yellow. Pkt. 10c.

SINGLE MIXED (Painted Daisies)—Many colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 50c.

Double Flowering Annual Chrysanthemums

The double varieties are dwarf selected strains of compact habit and with fine double flowers. They are valuable border and bedding plants, and afford large quantities of cut bloom during the Summer.

CORANARIUM—Double white. Pkt. 10c.

CORANARIUM—Double Golden Yellow. Pkt. 10c.

DOUBLE MIXED—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 50c.



CENTAUREA—IMPERIALIS

CLARKIA

This hardy annual is of easy culture, bearing bright rose, white and purple flowers in great profusion. The single variety is a native flower of California. Seed sown in the Fall will give blossoms early in the Spring. Also does very well from Spring-sown seeds. Does well in either sun or shade. The Elegans varieties grow two feet high and should be pinched back twice during growth to insure good bushy plants, one to three inches and again to nine inches.

ELEGANS CHAMOIS—Double attractive. Pkt. 10c.

ELEGANS, VESUVIUS—Bright coral-pink blooms, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, shading deeper at center. Very attractive. 15 to 18 inches. Pkt. 10c.

SALMON QUEEN—Beautiful salmon shade; double flowers. Pkt. 10c.

DOUBLE MIXED—All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

COBAEA SCANDENS

(Cup and Saucer Vine or Cathedral Bells)

A rapid growing annual climber attaining a height of 30 to 50 feet, during the season. Valuable for covering trellis, arbors, trunks of trees, etc.; will cling to any rough surface. The flowers are bell-shaped and open a clear green but turn a beautiful purplish lilac. In sowing, place seed edgewise and merely cover with light soil. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Perennial Chrysanthemums

These are the varieties that are grown commercially for cut flower purposes, and which make such splendid displays in the floral shops. We offer a selected list of these in plants. (See Page 106.)



LAGO

COSMOS, DOUBLE

COREOPSIS

LANCEOLATA GRANDIFLORA—This is one of the finest hardy plants, with large showy bright yellow flowers, blooming incessantly. The flowers are produced on long graceful stems and excellent for cut flowers lasting a long time after cutting. Hardy perennial. 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

LANCEOLATA GRANDIFLORA FL. PL. (Double Flowering Coreopsis)—This new double and semi-double form is as easy to grow as the single and the extra petalage adds a further charm to the flower. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz., 50c.

COLEUS

One of the most beautiful foliage plants to be obtained from seed. The leaves often measure 10 inches in length and 8 inches in width. They are heart-shaped and handsomely crimped, toothed and frilled; and come in remarkable color combinations. Valuable as house plants, window boxes, and may also be grown outdoors doing well in shady places. Height 10 to 18 inches. Tender perennial.

FINEST MIXED—Pkt. 25c.

COWSLIP

(Primula Veris)

A beautiful hardy Spring flowering perennial; flowers of different shades, such as yellow, brown-edged yellow, etc. Very fragrant. Height, 6 inches. Mixed Shades, Pkt. 15c. P. Officinalis. The Common Yellow Cowslip. Pkt. 15c.

COSMOS

Beautiful Summer and Autumn flowering annual plants of the easiest culture. The bushes grow 6 to 8 feet and are covered with large showy blossoms, 5 inches in diameter, in white, pink, and crimson, making excellent cut flowers. Sow seed where they are to remain and thin so that the plants are not closer than 18 inches.

Early Flowering Mammoth

These should be planted where the seasons are short and where the late flowering varieties are caught by frost.

Early Crimson	Pkt. 10c
Early Pink	" 10c
Early White	" 10c
Early Mixed	" 10c

Early Double Cosmos

These bear beautiful double flowers on long stems. They come about 65 per cent double from seed.

Early Double Pink	Pkt. 15c
Early Double White	" 15c
Early Double Crimson	" 15c
Early Double Mixed	" 15c

Late or Autumn

Giant Double Flowered

CRIMSON KING—Deep rose crimson.

Pkt. 15c.

PINK BEAUTY—Soft rosy-pink. Pkt. 15c.

WHITE QUEEN—Pure white. Pkt. 15c.

DOUBLE LATE MIXED—Pkt. 15c.

Late or Autumn

Giant Flowered

This type produces the largest and finest blooms, with wide, overlapping petals of splendid substance, making perfectly circular flowers, borne on very long stems.

CRIMSON

PINK LADY LENOX

WHITE LADY LENOX

GIANT MIXED

KLONDYKE—A late-blooming variety with bright yellow blossoms. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 60c.

CYCLAMEN

Very attractive plants with rich-colored flowers and ornamental foliage. Fine house plants. May be successfully raised from seed with a little patience and care.

GIANT FLOWERED CYCLAMEN—Mixed. Pkt. 25c.

CYPRESS VINE

(Ipomoea Quamoclit)

One of the most popular annual climbing vines, with delicate fern-like foliage and masses of beautiful, small star-shaped flowers. Sow in Spring after danger of frost and when soil is warm.

White, Pkt. 10c. Scarlet, Pkt. 10c. Mixed, Pkt. 10c.

COIX LACHRYMAE

(Job's Tears)

An annual ornamental grass growing 2 to 4 feet high with curious seeds which may be used as beads. Pkt. 10c.

DAHLIA

Few know that Dahlias do well grown from seed and will bloom the first season.

Single Mixed, Pkt. 10c. Double Mixed, Pkt. 10c. Cactus Flowered Mixed, Pkt. 10c. Peony Flowered, Pkt. 10c.

COLTNESS HYBRIDS (New)—A new class of single Dahlias of compact habit about 18 inches high. The flowers are about 3 inches in diameter, most varied color shades of red predominating. Very free flowering in bloom from July until frost. Splendid for bedding. Pkt. 15c.

DAISY, SHASTA

ALASKA—A splendid hardy perennial variety with flowers rarely less than 5 inches across, of the purest white, with broad overlapping petals, and borne on long, strong stems; very fine cut flower. Pkt. 10c.

DAISY, ENGLISH, (See Bellis.)

DATURA

Handsome annual plants for sub-tropical bedding in Summer, having large trumpet-shaped, fragrant flowers. Prefer light soil and sunny location. Height, 3 feet.

CORNUCOPIA (Horn of Plenty)—Immense flowers, triplicate in form, like three cones, one within the other; color: rich violet with white interior. Pkt. 10c.

DOUBLE MIXED—Pkt. 10c.



DAISY—SHASTA



COSMOS, SINGLE

DIDISCUS

(Blue Lace Flower)

COERULEUS—A very pretty annual. Exquisite pale lavender flowers on long stems. A constant and profuse bloomer. Excellent for cut flowers. Not difficult to grow from seed; seed somewhat slow in germinating. Pkt. 10c.

DOLICHOS

(Hyacinth Bean)

A rapid-growing annual climber, flowers freely in erect racemes, followed by ornamental seed pods. Height 10 feet. Sow in Spring after danger of frost and when soil is warm. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

DELPHINIUM

(Hardy Perennial Larkspur)

Among the finest hardy plants for the garden. They thrive in almost any soil or location and are easily increased, being perfectly hardy. A good, deep, rich soil will repay with larger and better flowers. Seed sown in Spring generally does not bloom until the next season. By keeping the plants well watered and flowers cut, a second crop of blooms may be had. It is preferable to start the seed in boxes in well prepared soil.

BELLADONNA—Exquisite variety. Flowers turquoise blue. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

BELLAMOSUM—A rich, deep blue; same form as Belladonna. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

CARDINALE—This is the grand Southern Scarlet Larkspur; one of the brightest and finest of California's wild flowers. Height 3 to 5 feet. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.



DELPHINIUM—Hollyhock Flowered



DELPHINIUM—GOLD MEDAL HYBRIDS

GOLD MEDAL HYBRIDS—The finest strain of mixed Hybrids ever offered. The original stock came from England, and consisted of the best named varieties. The plants are of strong, robust growth, with tall spikes of flowers two feet and over long. The colors running more in the blue shades. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

DELPHINIUM

(Hollyhock Flowered)

The chief distinguishing features of this strain are the extraordinary length, the tapering and spire-like shape of the spikes, together with the indescribably rich and varied tints of its bloom. The flowers are large, truly double, well placed on the long, pyramidal spikes, their sturdy growth and general appearance reminding one of a Hollyhock, hence the name. The strain we offer is a fine mixture of all light shades—pale, clear blue predominating. Pkt. 50c.

DIMORPHOTECA

(African Golden Daisy)

AURANTIACA HYBRIDS—Extremely showy annual daisies from South Africa. The plants grow 12 to 15 inches high with flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches over and across, varying in color from purest white through the various shades of yellow orange to rich salmon shades, many being zoned with several of these colors around the black disc. Sow the seed where it is to remain in the Spring in a sunny position. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

DIANTHUS or PINKS

Very attractive and popular flowers, producing a great variety of brilliant colors and profusion of bloom. They grow about 1 foot high, and can be used in beds or borders of solid or mixed colors. The double flowering sorts are almost as fine as Carnations for cutting. They are not particular as to soil, but should have a sunny location. Seed may be sown in boxes and transplanted or may be sown where the plants are to remain, and thin.

Double Annual Pinks

CHINA OR INDIA PINK (*Chinensis* Fl. Pl.)—Flowers very double and in a wide range of colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

DOUBLE JAPAN PINK (*Heddewigi* Fl. Pl.)—Colors varying from the richest velvety crimson to the most delicate rose. Double mixed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

DOUBLE FRINGED PINK (*Laciniatur* Fl. Pl.)—Large, double showy flowers, with fringed edges in a great variety of colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Single Annual Pinks

ROYAL PINKS (*Nobilis*)—Selected and improved varieties of the popular single-flowering Japan Pink. The colors vary from white to dark red. Pka. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

SINGLE JAPAN PINK (*Heddewigi*)—Finest selected single-flowered. Mixed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Hardy Garden Pinks

ALLWOODII—A new race of perpetual-flowering hardy green pinks. The seed will produce an average of 75 per cent double, deliciously clove-scented flowers in many colors. Flowers continuously from Spring until late in the autumn. Pkt. 35c.

GRASS PINKS, SCOTCH PINK, or PHEASANT-EYE PINK (*Plumarius*)—A beautiful single, hardy pink, with fringed edged flowers of various colors. Pkt. 1c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

DOUBLE CLOVE PINK (*Plumarius*, Fl. Pl.)—Double and semi-double varieties in beautiful colors. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

DIASCIA BARBERAE

A very attractive little annual plant, blooming freely in summer. The flowers have two short spurs produced on slender stems and are a beautiful salmon pink. Excellent for rock gardens and dwarf borders and makes a fine pot plant for indoor decoration. Height 9 inches. Pkt. 15c.

DIGITALIS or FOXGLOVE

Handsome and highly ornamental hardy plants of stately growth, doing well under almost all conditions. Fine for shrubby borders and naturalizing in suitable places. Spires of blossoms 3 to 5 feet high. Sow seed in Fall or Spring. Seeds sown in the Spring generally do not bloom until the following season.

Pink, Mottled .. Pkt. 10c Purple Pkt. 10c
White " 10c Mixed " 10c

GIANT SHIRLEY—The finest strain of Foxgloves yet introduced. Vigorous plants of five to seven feet with spikes of bloom four feet in length, closely set with flowers of unusual size ranging in color from pure white to dark rose, handsomely spotted and blotched with crimson, maroon and chocolate. Pkt. 15c.



DIGITALIS, OR FOXGLOVE

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(California Poppy)

This beautiful and brilliant annual has been greatly improved in recent years, and we now have many beautiful and unusual colors.

CALIFORNIA, EXTRA GOLDEN—A special selection of the pure gold California Poppy. This is the finest colored Eschscholtzia and its richness of color is unequalled. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00.

BALLET GIRL—Cochineal carmine creamy white. Pkt. 15c.

CHROME QUEEN—Light yellow with just a shade of apricot, frilled. Pkt. 10c.

LOVELY—Bright rose pink suffused salmon. Pkt. 10c.

MIKADO—Orange-crimson. Pkt. 10c.

TANGO—Bronzy red. Pkt. 10c.

THE GEISHA—The fluted petals are gold inside and orange crimson outside. Pkt. 10c.

VESUVIUS—Red and Gold. Pkt. 10c.

NEW HYBRID MIXED—This mixture is made from a number of new sorts of wonderful colorings. Beautiful for bedding and hillsides. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

EURPHOBIA

Strong-growing annuals, suitable for beds of tall-growing plants, or mixed borders; the flowers are inconspicuous; the foliage, however, is exceedingly ornamental.

VARIEGATA (*Snow on the Mountain*)—Attractive foliage; veined and margined with white; 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 50c.



GAILLARDIA—PORTOLA HYBRIDS

GERANIUM

These grow readily from seed the first year and produce blooming plants the first season. Very interesting to grow from seed, and there is always the chance of thus securing something new.

ZONALE MIXED—A superb strain of the finest and largest varieties. Pkt. 10c.

GERBERA (Transvaal Daisy)

JAMESONI HYBRIDS—Large daisy-like flowers 2 to 4 inches across, borne on long stems; unsurpassed for cut flowers. Colors range from white to crimson, pink, rose, yellow, and lilac. Pkt. 25c.

GILIA

CAPITATA—A very graceful annual, growing about 2 feet high with fine feathery foliage and bearing freely over a long season; globular heads, about an inch across, of rich lavender blue flowers, which last well when cut. Pkt. 10c.

GLOBE AMARANTH (Gomphrena)

A showy annual everlasting with clover-like heads. **MIXED COLORS.** Pkt. 10c.

ECHINOCYSTIS

(Wild Cucumber Vine)

LOBATA—Quick growing annual vine; splendid for covering trellis, old trees, fences, etc. Clean bright green foliage and sprays of white flowers in July and August. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

FUCHSIA

(Ladies' Eardrop)

A well-known plant of easy culture in pots for the conservatory, parlor decoration, or the open ground. Make very fine subjects for shady places. Pkt. 25c.

GAILLARDIA

(Blanket Flower)

Very showy garden plants, remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in bloom from early Summer till late Autumn; excellent for beds, borders, or for cutting.

Annual Varieties

Seed of the annual varieties should be sown where they are to remain.

DOUBLE MIXED ANNUAL (Picta Lorenziana)—Large handsome heads of double quilled flowers in rich shades of red and yellow. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

SINGLE ANNUAL MIXED—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Hardy Perennial Varieties

GRANDIFLORA—Single perennial variety with blooms of varying shades of reddish brown and yellow. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

GAILLARDIA

(Portola Hybrids)

This superb new strain of Gaillardias bears flowers of very large size, the color ranging through shades of bronzy red with the characteristic golden-tipped petalage and robust vigor of the well-known Portola variety. A splendid cut flower. Pkt. 25c.

DAZZLER (New)—Large flowers up to 5 inches across, bright golden yellow with rich maroon red center, fine for cutting. Pkt. 25c.

THE KING (New)—An European introduction. Enormous flowers of good substance. Cerise tipped yellow. Pkt. 25c.

INDIAN CHIEF (New)—Bronzy red. Award of merit. R. H. S. Pkt. 25c.



GERBERA (TRANSVAAL DAISY)

GEUM

MRS. BRADSHAW—Large double brilliant orange scarlet; in flower throughout the Summer. Hardy perennial. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

LADY STRATHEDEN—Double flowers, golden yellow. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

GLOXINIA

Very charming and effective Summer flowering plants, excellent for window boxes, or for bedding in sheltered and shady locations. Neat plants with pretty bell-shaped flowers in rich colors. Pkt. 25c.

GODETIA

Attractive hardy annual, deserving more extensive cultivation. The plants bloom profusely and bear showy flowers of satiny texture in many rich and varied colors.

Double Crimson Pkt. 10c
Double Deep Rose..... " 10c
Double Carmine, edged white..... " 10c
Double Mauve " 10c

DOUBLE MIXED—The habit of growth of these is graceful and the plants attain a height of 2 feet. Excellent for cutting. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

GYPHOPHILA

(Baby's Breath)

Pretty, free-flowering, elegant plants, succeeding in any garden soil. Used extensively for combining with other flowers for bouquets and vases.

ELEGANS GRANDIFLORA ALBA—An improved large flowering, pure white form of the annual Baby's Breath, of free, easy growth, and grown extensively for florists' use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

MURALIS—A lovely little rock or edging plant with rose-pink flowers. Height 6 inches. Pkt. 10c.

ELEGANS ROSEA—Soft pink. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

PANICULATA—One of the favorite hardy perennials; blooms first season from seed when sown early. White flowers, fine for bouquets. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

PANICULATA DOUBLE SNOW WHITE—One of the most important hardy perennials of recent introduction and a most desirable addition to the hardy border. The plant grows from 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, bearing its pretty little double white flowers in much-branched panicles which, when cut, can be used to great advantage with other flowers or by themselves as they retain their beauty for months. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.



GYPHOPHILA—DOUBLE SNOW WHITE



GEUM—MRS. BRADSHAW

GOURDS—Ornamental

These are desirable in many places where an immense amount of vine is wanted quickly. The blooms of some are quite striking and handsome. With many sorts the fruit is unique and ornamental and often useful. Height 15 to 20 feet.

CALABASH or PIPE GOURD—Pkt. 10c.

CHINESE BOTTLE—Pkt. 10c.

DISH-CLOTH or LUFFA—The inside lining makes a sponge. Very useful. Pkt. 10c.

DIPPER or SIPHON—Fruit makes an excellent dipper. Pkt. 10c.

HERCULES' CLUB—Four feet long; club-shaped. Pkt. 10c.

NEST-EGGS—Fruit resembles hen's egg and may be used as nest eggs. Pkt. 10c.

MIXED—All varieties. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 30c.

GOLDEN ROD

(Solidago)

Popular hardy perennial, flowering late in Summer. Golden yellow. Height 3 ft. Pkt. 10c.



HELENIUM

HELICHRYSUM

(Strawflower)

Among the most popular hardy annual "everlastings." Very attractive when growing in the garden and also fine for drying. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded and suspended with their heads downward in a cool place. Height 2 to 3 feet.

SILVER BALL—White. Pkt. 10c.

GOLDEN BALL—Yellow. Pkt. 10c.

FIRE BALL—Red. Pkt. 10c.

VIOLET QUEEN—Violet. Pkt. 10c.

SALMON QUEEN—Salmon pink. Pkt. 10c.

MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

HELIANTHEMUM

(Rock, or Sun Rose)

MUTABILE — Low-growing evergreen plants forming large clumps, completely covered with bloom during late Summer. Pale rose changing to lilac then to white. 8 to 12 inches. Excellent for rockeries. Mixed Pkt. 10c.

HELENIUM

(Sneeze Wort)

Strong-growing hardy perennials, succeeding in any soil and useful in the hardy borders. Blooms profusely.

AUTUMNALE SUPERBUM—Large golden-yellow flowers; during Summer and Fall. Fine for cutting. 5 to 6 feet. Pkt. 10c.

BIGELOW—A beautiful hardy perennial, flowers golden yellow with black center, very striking for cut blooms. Pkt. 15c.

HELIANTHUS

(Sunflower)

CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED DOUBLE—Large, densely double, bright golden yellow flowers. The plant branches and affords fine, long stout stems for cutting. One of the best varieties. Height 6 to 8 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

RED SUNFLOWER—Some are solid red, of a deep maroon shade; others are red with petals gold-tipped, and a variety of other pleasing combinations of red and gold. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

PERKEO (Miniature Sunflower)—These are small, both in flower and plant; grows from 18 to 24 inches high, and covered with small, yellow flowers with dark eye. Pkt. 10c.

STELLA (Improved Miniature Sunflower)—Is considerably taller than Perko and has large single flowers (6 inches across) of purest golden-yellow with black disc. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.



HELICHRYSUM (STRAWFLOWERS)

HELIOTROPE

A half-hardy perennial, flowering during the whole season. Its delightful fragrance makes it a most desirable bouquet flower. Useful for bedding, or as a potted plant. Mixed Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

HEUCHERA

(Coral Bells or Alum Root)

SANGUINEA—One of the finest hardy perennials. The flowers are of a rich, bright coral-red. The leaves light green and slightly hairy. Fine for borders and for massing. Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 20c.

HIBISCUS

(Marshmallow)

GOLDEN BOWL—Large flowers, 6 to 8 inches across, of deep cream color with velvety maroon center. Plants grow 3 to 5 feet high, and bloom profusely. Hardy perennial. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

CRIMSON-EYE—Flowers of the largest size, pure white, with a large spot of velvety-crimson in the center. Pkt. 10c.

NEW GIANT HIBISCUS—Mellow-pink, rich, dark red, and pure white. 5 to 8 feet high. All colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

HOLLYHOCK

One of the best hardy garden plants. For planting among shrubbery or forming a background for other flowers, it is without equal. Height 6 to 8 feet. Hardy perennial.

HOLLYHOCK DOUBLE IMPERATOR—An English Novelty. A new and original Hollyhock. Rising



HOLLYHOCK—DOUBLE

to a stately height it bears flowers $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Consisting of wider outer petals elegantly frilled and deeply fringed. The coloring includes various tints of great beauty, such as cerise salmon with center of cream reflecting rose; delicate pink with center of rose flushed yellow; light pink with canary yellow center. Can be relied upon to come 80 per cent true from seed. Flowers resemble crested Begonias on a giant scale. Pkt. 25c.

Double Varieties

MAROON—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

BRIGHT ROSE—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

BRIGHT RED—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

DOUBLE MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

SALMON-ROSE—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

WHITE—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

YELLOW—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

ALLEGHANY MIXED—Flowers come single, semi-double and double; seldom does less than 5 inches across, and are beautifully fringed. The colors vary from the palest shrimp-pink to deep red. The plants are of strong growth sending up spikes 6 to 7 feet high. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

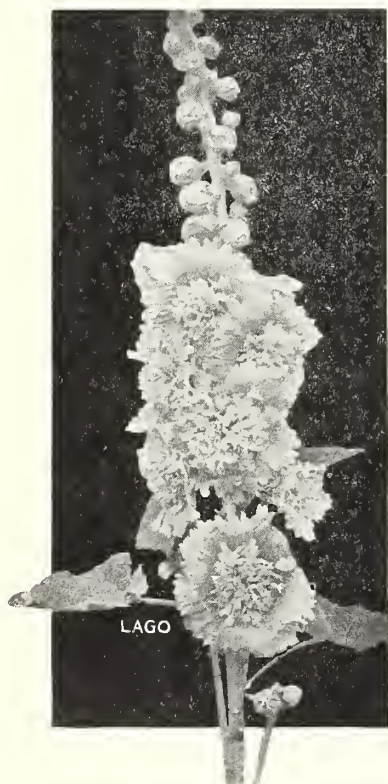
NEWPORT PINK—The finest pure pink, exquisite shade. Flowers very double. Pkt. 15c.

Single Varieties

Some prefer the single varieties to the double on account of their hardiness.

ROSE Pkt. 10c **RED** Pkt. 10c
PINK " 10c **WHITE** " 10c

SINGLE MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.



HOLLYHOCK—DOUBLE IMPERATOR



HUMULUS JAPONICUS—Japanese Hop

HUMULUS (Japonicus)

(Japanese Hop)

Rapid Summer climbing annual plant; the foliage is luxuriant, making a dense covering. One of the best plants for covering verandas, trellis, unsightly places, etc. Will grow 20 to 30 ft. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

HUNNEMANNIA

(Bush Eschscholtzia, or Golden Yellow Tulip Poppy)

FUMARIAEFOLIO—The plants grow into a shrubby bush and produce large cup-shaped flowers 3 inches across on stems 12 inches long. The color is a clear, bright yellow; the petals are broad and crinkled, like crushed satis. Seed sown in early Spring will bloom early and continue in bloom until Fall. Annual. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

HYACINTH BEAN (See Dolichos.)

ICE PLANT

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CRYSTALLINUM

—Foliage very ornamental, being covered with ice-like globules and prized for garnishing; a valuable plant for dry, sunny situations on banks, rockwork, old walls, etc. Annual. Height 6 inches. Pkt. 10c.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM EDULE (Pink Flowering Ice Plant)—These produce an abundance of showy pink, single blossoms that glisten in the hottest sunshine. Very valuable plant for ground-cover or for holding sand on sand-banks, etc. Also fine for rockeries, and dry, arid situations. Pkt. 10c.

CANDYTUFT FOR CUTTING

An old-fashioned annual that has been greatly improved and in the hands of florists has passed from its use as a garden annual to a greenhouse subject is the Candytuft.

The favorite greenhouse variety is the giant hyacinth flowered or improved Empress. It makes huge spikes of snow-white bloom. It is a distinct form from the common garden candytufts which make flatter spikes. The candytufts grow about a foot high and like a position in full sun. They bloom in about eight weeks after sowing, but as the blooming season is rather short several sowings are needed to maintain a succession of bloom. They are very popular as edgings for taller annuals and perennials.

IMPATIENS

(Zanzibar Balsam)

Much prized for window culture. Produces bright, waxy-looking flowers profusely and almost continuously. Also suitable for out-door planting in half shaded situations.

SULTANA — Flowers of brilliant rosy-scarlet. Pkt. 25c.

IBERIS

(Perennial Candytuft)

Dwarf evergreen plants, 6 to 10 inches high, covered with blooms in Spring and Summer.

IPOMOEA

Beautiful rapid annual climbers. Foliage very dense and in some kinds of remarkable shape. Flowers come in a wide range of delicate colors. Seeds should be soaked in warm water for 24 hours before sowing to assist rapid germination. The seeds about the size of a pea should be notched with a file before soaking.

BONA NOX (Evening Glory)—Violet blue flowers, open in the evening; similar to the white Moon Flower but not as large. Pkt. 10c.

GRANDIFLORA ALBA (White Moon Flower)—At night and during dull days the plants are covered with an abundance of large, pure white, fragrant flowers, 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Rapid grower attaining a height of 30 or 40 feet under favorable conditions; leaves large, frequently four to five inches across. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

RUBRO COERULEA (Heavenly Blue)—A most desirable free flowering sort, with glossy dark foliage and very large flowers of bright sky blue. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

SETOSA (Brazilian Morning Glory)—Flowers of pleasing rose color, borne very freely in large clusters. A very rapid growing vine covering a large space in a short time. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

IMPERIALIS (Japanese Imperial Morning Glory)—The handsomest of all Morning Glories. The colors run from snow white through all possible shades of blue and red, from palest pink to darkest reds and purples. The flowers are streaked, mottled and bordered in wonderful fashion. The leaves are also very handsome; ivy-like and heart-shaped, some are rich green, while others are streaked and marbled with white or yellow. Sow in a warm situation when the weather and soil is warm. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.



IPOMOEA IMPERIALIS—
Japanese Imperial Morning Glory

KENILWORTH IVY

A hardy perennial trailing plant, especially adapted for hanging baskets, window boxes, or for trailing over walls. Pkt. 10c.

KOCHIA

(Summer Cypress, Burning Bush)

TRICHOPHYLLA—An easily-grown annual, forming bushes 2 to 2½ feet high and resembling a close-clipped ornamental evergreen. The globe-shaped or pyramidal bushes are close and compact and of a pleasing light green color. The plant may be grown singly or in the form of a hedge or background. Early in the Fall innumerable little flowers appear and the bush takes on a deep red tinge. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

KUDZU VINE

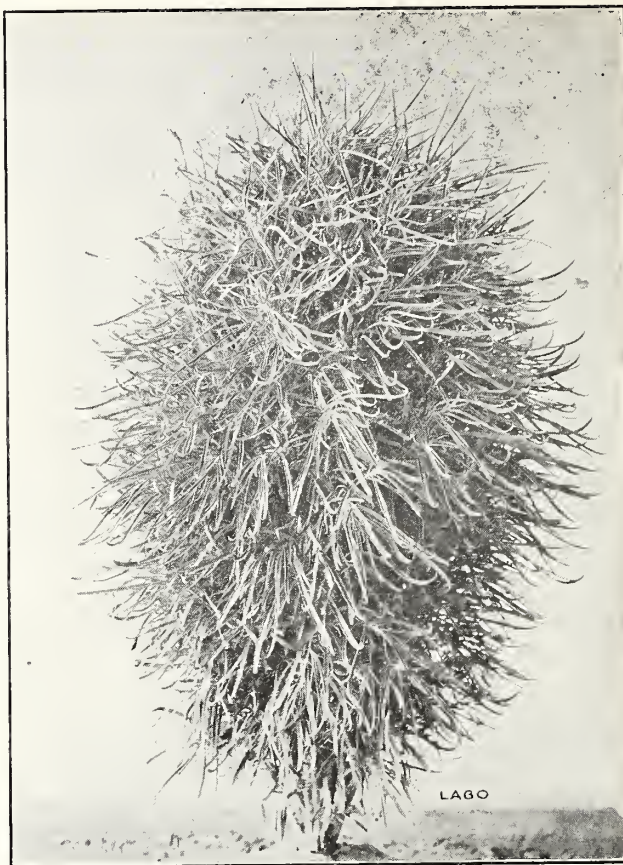
(Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk)
(*Puearia Thunbergiana*)

Flourishes where nothing else will grow. The large bold leaves of brightest green afford dense shade. Its greatest feature is its wonderful growth often attaining a height of 50 feet the second season. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

LANTANA

A shrub-like plant 2 to 3 feet high, bearing verbenalike clusters of flowers, in orange, rose and other colors. Very free bloomer.

MIXED COLORS. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.



KOCHIA—SUMMER CYPRESS

THE MAKING OF NEW PLANTS

Where do we get the new plants that are offered by seed dealers each year? How is the interminable procession of novelties kept up?

The making of new plants is one of the most fascinating developments of modern science for it is to scientific plant breeding that we owe most of them. Formerly the chief source of supply rested in plant explorers scouring remote countries of the world and sending back new species of plant life that they discovered. As the surface of the earth becomes more carefully explored, this source for new garden material diminishes. Of late years the interior of China and Thibet have yielded the greatest quantities of new plants.

New varieties occasionally appear in plantations so distinct as to warrant being regarded as distinct species. These are known as mutants, a term applied by the Belgian scientist, Prof. Hugo DeVries, who devised the famous mutations theory to account for the appearance of new species of plants. There are continual slight variations in plants and by cultivating these slight variations through several generations new types are often secured. The Shirley poppy owed its origin to a common red poppy showing a faint line of white on the petals. Seed of this poppy was saved and sown through several generations, saving only those which showed increasing white until now we have this race of pale-colored poppies. This process is known as selection.

Professor DeVries declared that mutants were the result of discontinuous variation, the change coming at once and inexplicably. Some of our best new varieties originate in this way, the dahlia-flowered zinnia being an example, according to some experts. The zinnia with curled petals ap-

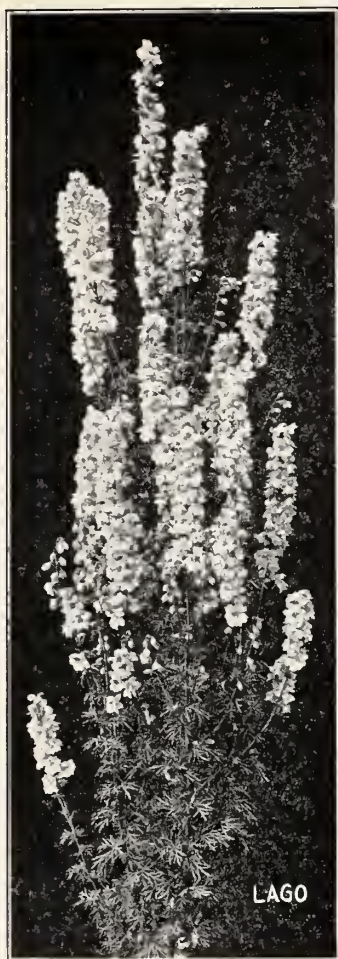
peared alone among a bed of thousands and was segregated and found to breed true.

The discovery of Mendel's law of heredity in 1865, which was not developed and put into practical application until some years later, has placed plant breeding on a scientific basis so that a breeder may estimate with reasonable certainty the result of crosses that he makes, knowing from Mendel's law the proportion of plants he will get from a cross which will resemble each parent and those which will show a mingling of the characteristics of both parents.

When a desirable cross has been secured the next step is to "true it up"—that is, to inbreed it until all or most all of its seedlings repeat the desired qualities. This is called line breeding. Selection is a part of this process, that is, taking only seedlings of the best form and color or possessing the characteristics for which the breeder seeks, and destroying all others. This work takes a number of years, in many cases, but when the work is completed we have a new race of plants for our gardens.

Only plants closely related will cross successfully. When they are remotely related they are known as wide crosses and seedlings are likely to produce monstrous forms or, if desirable, to prove sterile, that is, unable to form or produce seed. Breeding progress, therefore, stops. Such plants are known as "mules" from their similarity to the domestic animal, which cannot reproduce itself by mating with its kind. This is common among the pinks, the old *Dianthus Napoleon III* being a mule pink. It can be propagated only by cuttings.

But by far the greatest number of new varieties of our new plants and new strains of plants are the result of scientific hybridization.



LARKSPUR—EXQUISITE PINK
IMPROVED (NEW)

LARKSPUR — Annual

The annual Larkspurs are very effective in borders and planted amongst shrubs. The graceful spikes of bloom are much valued for vases. Height 3 feet.

GIANT IMPERIAL LARKSPUR

These Larkspurs are ideal for cut flowers as the flower stems, 3 to 4 feet long branch from the base of the plant. This group originated with the introduction of Exquisite Pink Improved and Exquisite Rose, both of which received an "award of merit" from the Royal Horticultural Society.

BLUE SPIRE—Intense deep Oxford blue. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

CARMINE KING—Deep carmine rose. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

EXQUISITE PINK IMPROVED—Soft pink shaded salmon. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

EXQUISITE ROSE—Rose-pink; several tones deeper than the preceding. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

LILAC SPIRE—Beautiful lilac. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

WHITE SPIRE—Pure white. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

Collection 1 each of the above 90c.

MIXED—Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; oz. \$1.25.

LARKSPUR

TALL DOUBLE STOCK FLOWERED

DARK BLUE—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

EXQUISITE—Soft rose-pink. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

LUSTROUS CARMINE or **NEWPORT PINK**—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

LA FRANCE (New)—Salmon pink. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

AGERATUM BLUE—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

SKY BLUE—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

PURE WHITE—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

COLLECTION—One packet each of the above six colors. 50c.

FINEST MIXED—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 75c.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS

(Everlasting or Hardy Sweet Pea)

Showy, free-flowering hardy perennial climbers for covering old stumps, fences, etc. Fine for cutting.

WHITE PEARL—The finest white. Pkt. 10c.

PINK BEAUTY—Rosy pink. Pkt. 10c.

MIXED COLORS—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

LAVATERA

(Annual Mallow)

TRIMESTRIS GRANDIFLORA ROSEA — A beautiful and showy annual growing about two feet high with large cup-shaped shrimp-pink flowers; in a border or bed the effect is very bright. Sow in Spring. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

SPLENDENS ROSEA—Very large, bright rose flowers; forms shrub-like plant three to four feet high. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

LAVENDER

(Lavandula Vera)

Delightful fragrant flowers, much used when dry on account of their sweet odor. Hardy perennial. Height 3 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

LEMON VERBENA

An old favorite with fragrant evergreen leaves. Hardy perennial. Pkt. 10c.

LEPTOSYNE MARITIMA

(Sea Dahlia)

Rich golden yellow flowers resembling Marguerites, borne on long stems and good for cutting. Annual, 2 feet tall. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

LEPTOSIPHON

French Hybrids. Free flowering, hardy annual, useful for edging and rockwork. Plants are thickly studded with charming bright flowers of various colors. Height 4 to 6 inches. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

GAILLARDIAS FOR BORDER AND VASE

Gaillardias which are now decorating florist's show windows are one of the most durable and valuable of the garden plants that flourish from year to year without requiring any attention. They have been developed to astonishing size when the original types of a decade ago are considered.

They are one of the easiest plants to raise from seed and it is no trick at all to stock the garden with this brilliant plant.

The plant is one of the finest of cutting materials, having long stems and lasting a long time in water. It has been a specialty among English growers for many years but recently some fine American strains fully equal to the English named varieties have been developed. The best known of these is the Portola strain, a California development from the original variety known as Portola. This strain has rounded petals. One of the finest of the English strains is Dazzler. This has brilliant yellow blooms with a bright red center. It is one of the tallest growing and largest flowering of the whole race of gaillardias, making four feet with five inch blooms.

LILIUM REGALE

(The Regal Lily)

It is absolutely hardy, and is excellent for forcing. The flowers are white, slightly buff used with pink, with beautiful shade of canary-yellow at the center, and extending part way up the trumpet. It is delightfully perfumed, reminding one of the jasmine, and lacking the heavy, oppressive odor of most lilies. Blooms perfectly out of doors. Seedling bulbs will flower the second year. Lift the bulbs in Fall and replant to greater depth in their permanent location. Pkt. (35 seeds) 25c; 5 pkts. \$1.00.

LOBELIA

The dwarf sorts are charming plants, well adapted for bedding, pots or rockeries. They make a neat edging for beds of white flowers and are very effective in masses. The flowers are usually blue with lighter center and borne in neat clusters.

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPACTA—Rich deep blue, dark foliage; the finest dark blue for bedding. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

BLUE EMPEROR—A very compact variety; sky-blue flowers. Pkt. 10c.

WHITE GEM—Forms a perfect ball of snow-white flowers. Pkt. 10c.

GRACILIS—Light blue; light green foliage; trailing. Pkt. 10c.

TENUIOR—Of upright habit; about 12 to 15 inches, with very large flowers of intensely blue flowers, with light center. Pkt. 10c.

MIXED COMPACTA VARIETIES—All colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

CARDINALS (Cardinal Flower)—A perennial variety, producing brilliant scarlet blossoms on tall, showy spikes 3 feet. Pkt. 25c.

LYCHNIS

HAAGEANA—Handsome hardy perennial plant of easy culture, for massing in beds and borders; will bloom the first year if sown early. Brilliant orange, scarlet crimson, etc. Twelve to eighteen inches. Pkt. 10c.

LUPINUS

(Lupins)

Hardy free-flowering native California annuals, with long, graceful spikes of rich and various colored pea-shaped flowers; valuable for mixed borders, beds and for cutting. Sow in the open ground and thin to 6 inches. Two feet high.

Rich Blue	Pkt. 10c
Sky Blue	" 10c
Rose	" 10c
White	" 10c
Mixed Annual	" 10c

POLYPHYLLUS (Perennial Lupins)—Most beautiful hardy border plants producing tufts of soft green foliage, from which arise in continuous succession the stately spikes of bloom. Two to three feet high. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.



LUPINS

LINUM

(Flowering Flax)

RUBRUM (Scarlet Flax)—One of the most brilliantly colored of the Summer annuals. Flowers glowing crimson-red. Beautiful in beds and borders. Height 1 ft. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

PERENNIAL FLAX—Bright blue flowers. 18 inches. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

MARVEL OF PERU or FOUR O'CLOCK

A hardy annual of the easiest culture. Sow in open and then plant to 18 inches apart. Flowers are closed until afternoon; 3 feet.

MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

MATRICARIA

(Double White Feverfew)

CAPENSIS—Neat, small double white flowers, well adapted for bedding and cutting. Perennial. Height 3 feet. Pkt. 10c.

MIMOSA

(Sensitive Plant)

PUDICA—Curious and interesting plant with globular heads of small pinkish-white flowers; the leaves close and droop when touched or shaken. Annual. 12 to 18 inches. Pkt. 10c.



MARIGOLD—AFRICAN

MINA

LOBATA—An annual climber of luxurious growth attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet in a season. Produces attractive tube-shaped flowers; the buds being first bright red, then changing through orange-yellow to creamy white when fully expanded. Pkt. 10c.

MOMORDICA

Very curious annual climbing vines, with ornamental foliage; fruit golden-yellow, warted, and when ripe opens, showing the seed and its brilliant carmine interior. Height 10 feet.

BALSAM PEAR (*Charantia*)—The fruit is pear-shaped, green changing to bright red and has a warty skin; when ripe it bursts open and shows brilliant interior of large carmine seeds. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

BALSAM APPLE (*Balsamina*)—Round apple-shaped fruit, very fine glossy green foliage. Considered the prettiest of the two. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.

MIMULUS

A half-hardy perennial, growing from 6 to 12 inches high. Useful for window-boxes, etc.; also good for moist, shady situations in the gardens.

MOSCHATUS (*Musk Plant*)—Fine for hanging baskets, etc.; small yellow flowers; musk-scented foliage. Pkt. 10c.

TIGRINUS (*Monkey Flower—Queen's Prize*)—Dwarf, bushy plants, with large Gloxinia-like flowers, ranging in color through white, pale yellow, golden, flesh, rose, crimson and maroon; handsomely blotched and striped. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 15c.

MARIGOLDS

The African and French Marigolds are old favorite free-flowering annuals. Both are very effective for beds or borders. Of the easiest culture.

Dwarf Double French Marigolds

These form dense bushes and are excellent for borders or beds.

GOLD STRIPED—Very double golden-yellow, each petal striped with rich brownish-red. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

BRUNEA—Double-quilled flowers of rich brown with narrow edge of yellow. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

GOLDEN BALL—Pure golden yellow; flowers of good size. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

GOLD EDGED BROWN—Bright golden-yellow with narrow margin of velvety maroon. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

LEGION OF HONOR—Single golden-yellow flowers with velvety red centers. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

DWARF FRENCH DOUBLE MIXED—A very good mixture comprising all the desirable shades. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

TALL FRENCH, MIXED—A mixture of tall, double varieties in different shades; small flowers. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.

Double African Marigolds

ORANGE PRINCE—Large, perfect double-quilled flowers of a rich deep golden-orange color. One of the finest. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c.

LEMON QUEEN—Same form as Prince of Orange except in color, which is a soft lemon-yellow. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c.

EL DORADO—Large double imbricated flowers in all shades of yellow; 3 feet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

PRIDE OF THE GARDEN—A dwarf growing double-quilled golden-yellow. Pkt. 10c.

DWARF LEMON—Double-quilled, light citron-yellow flowers; 18 inches. Pkt. 10c.

DOUBLE MIXED—African varieties containing all of the colors; 2 to 3 feet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

ALL-DOUBLE AFRICAN MARIGOLD

An improved strain of African Marigold, originated by a California specialist producing practically 100 % double flowers. The regular strains produce from 50 to 60 % double flowers.

ALL-DOUBLE ORANGE—Pkt. 25c; 5 pkts. \$1.00.

ALL-DOUBLE LEMON—Pkt. 25c; 5 pkts. \$1.00.

MIGNONETTE

A well-known favorite annual, and no garden is complete without a bed of Mignonette. It is often used for cutting to combine in bouquets with other more pretentious flowers lacking its delicate and pleasing fragrance. It is well to sow at intervals for a succession of blooms. Height 1 foot.

GOLDEN MACHET—Distinct variety of Machet, with massive spikes of golden-yellow blossoms. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

GOLIATH RED—A vigorous plant, producing giant trusses of flowers on erect, stiff stalks, and surpassing all others in brilliancy of color. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

MACHET—Of dwarf pyramidal growth, bearing numerous flower stalks, highly colored and very fragrant. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

SWEET-SCENTED (*Reseda Odorata*)—The old variety with small spikes, but very sweet scented. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

NASTURTIIUMS



NASTURTIIUMS

- GOLDEN KING**—Rich golden yellow.
KING THEODORE—Deep crimson maroon; dark leaved.
KING OF TOM THUMBS—Bright scarlet; dark leaved.
PEARL OF MOONLIGHT—Creamy white.
ROSE—Soft carmine rose.
SPOTTED KING or LADYBIRD—Golden yellow, spotted garnet.
VESUVIUS or SALMON QUEEN—Salmon rose; dark foliage.
 Above shades, 10c per Packet.

Tall or Climbing Varieties

Elegant and luxurious climbers of quick growth, covering verandas, trellises, walls, unsightly spots, etc., in a short time. 6 to 10 feet. Packet, 10 cents.

- CHAMELEON**—Mixture of rare colors on one plant.
KING THEODORE—Deep crimson maroon; dark foliage.
ORANGE or SUNLIGHT—Pure orange.
PEARL or MOONLIGHT—Creamy white.
ROSE—A lovely shade of ruby rose.
SCARLET—Rosy scarlet.
SCHULZI—Rich deep scarlet.
SHILLINGI—Yellow, spotted maroon.
GOLD GARNET—Orange yellow, spotted garnet.
VESUVIUS or SALMON QUEEN—Salimony rose; an exquisite shade.

Above Shades, 10c Per Packet.

- FINEST MIXED**—A well balanced mixture. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

MYOSOTIS

(Forget-Me-Not)

Few Spring flowers are more admired than the lovely Forget-Me-Not, which is especially effective for mass planting. Perennial and hardy if given slight protection through the winter. Seed may be sown any time from Spring to mid-Summer.

- ALPESTRIS ROYAL BLUE**—Rich indigo-blue

flowers. The finest and most effective dark blue variety; 9 inches. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

VICTORIA—A favorite sort, with fine heads of large, clear azure-blue flowers; plants bushy and compact; makes a fine edging or bed. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

MIXED—A mixture of blue, rose and white-flowered varieties. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring and general excellence, nothing excels Nasturtiums. They grow quickly, thrive in the poorest soil and furnish the greatest abundance of long-lasting, sweet-scented flowers.

Dwarf Varieties

This class forms plants 12 to 16 inches high, and are adapted for bedding and edging. Especially desirable for borders along roadways. Pkt. 10c.

CHAMELEON—Various colors on one plant.
CRYSTAL PALACE GEM—Yellow, spotted maroon.

EMPRESS OF INDIA—Fiery crimson; dark foliage.

FINEST DWARF MIXED—A well balanced mixture containing a large assortment of beautiful colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

NASTURTIIUMS—Golden Gleam

A remarkable development in this popular and easily grown flower originated by a California specialist. Although not strictly speaking a double form, the extra petals enhance the attractiveness of the large sweet scented golden yellow flowers, which are $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across and borne on stems 6 inches in length. Like other Nasturtiums, easily grown from seed. Pkt. 25c.



MYOSOTIS (FORGET-ME-NOT)



NICOTIANA

PANSIES

When grown from seed in the early Autumn larger plants are made, which produce larger flowers the following Spring than when grown from Spring sown seed. For best results, sow in open ground during August or September, setting to permanent location as soon as they will stand transplanting. When planted in this manner larger and earlier blossoms will be produced.

LAGOMARSINO'S EXTRA LARGE FLOWERING MIXED—This is our own mixture and comprises a beautiful collection of colors and markings and is the finest mixture in size, color and texture. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

MASTERPIECE (Frilled Pansy)—Petals conspicuously curled or waved. The range of color is very extensive; the rich dark, velvety shades predominating. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

ITALIAN GIANTS—A new race of Pansies. Flowers are gigantic in size on long stems, in a range of beautiful and rare colors. Pkt. 50c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. \$2.25.

SWISS GIANTS—Developed by a grower of flowers for the market in Switzerland, this was the forerunner of the new giant types of Pansies. Pkt. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.50.

GIANT TRIMARDEAU—Large flowers in a wide range of colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

GIANT ADONIS—Lavender blue. Pkt. 10c.

GIANT CARDINAL—Rich red. Pkt. 10c.

GIANT GOLDEN QUEEN—Pure, rich yellow. Pkt. 10c.

GIANT ROYAL BLUE—Rich, royal blue. Pkt. 10c.

GIANT LORD BEACONSFIELD—Deep purple violet, shading to white. Pkt. 10c.

GIANT WHITE—Pure white, with purple eye. Pkt. 10c.

GIANT YELLOW—Rich yellow, with dark center. Pkt. 10c.

BEDDING MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

NEMESIA

Free blooming annual about 12 inches high, wide range of shades and splendid for beds or borders. Mixed Pkt. 15; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

NEMOPHILA

(Love Grass)

A hardy annual California wild-flower, growing about 6 inches high, producing cup-shaped flowers about an inch in diameter; in white and shades of blue.

INSIGNIS BLUE (Baby Blue Eyes)—Very beautiful light blue, shading lighter toward the center. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; lb. \$3.00.

MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

NICOTIANA

(Flowering Tobacco)

A half-hardy annual growing 3 feet high, of the easiest culture. The flowers resemble somewhat a petunia, but with a longer tube.

AFFINIS HYBRIDS—Splendid hybrids in blue; red and rose, etc. Pkt. 10c.

NIGELLA

(Love-in-a-Mist)

A compact, free-flowering annual plant growing about 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with finely cut foliage, curious looking flowers and seed-pods. Of easy culture.

MISS JEKILL—A lovely variety, bearing on long stems large semi-double flowers of a corn-flower blue, nestling in fine feathery foliage. Pkt. 10c.

OENOTHERA

(Evening Primrose)

Neat plants, with large, saucer-shaped flowers, the blossoms fully expand only late in the afternoon.

They are very good for planting in semi-shaded situations.

ANNUAL VARIETIES—Mixed.

Pkt. 10c.

LAMARCKIANA—A perennial Evening Primrose of great beauty. It is found growing wild in many parts of California. Height 3 feet. Pkt. 10c.



PANSIES

PASSIFLORA

(Passion Flower)

A very beautiful perennial climber. Grows luxuriantly either from seed or cuttings. Very effective with its attractive sky-blue flowers and rich green foliage. The flowers are later followed with an abundance of handsome fruit. Height 15 to 20 feet. Pkt. 10c.

PENSTEMON

(Beard Tongue)

A hardy perennial producing freely spikes of bright colored and spotted flowers. For the hardy borders and for bedding they are excellent.

GLOXINIOIDES (Sensation)—Grows about 2 feet high, every branch being a spike of large, Gloxinia-like flowers in a very wide range of bright colors. Pkt. 15c; 2 Pkts. 25c.

NEW GIANT FLOWERED—Very large blooms in a great variety of colors. Pkt. 25c.

PETUNIAS

For freedom of bloom, variety of color and effectiveness these have no equal. If only a little care is bestowed upon them, Petunias will produce handsome, sweet-scented flowers in delicate and gorgeous colors throughout the whole Summer.



PENSTEMON—NEW GIANT FLOWERED



PETUNIAS—GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA

Giant Flowering Single Sorts

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA — Flowers very large, in great variety of colors and markings, with deep, yellow throats. Pkt. 35c.

FRINGED RUFFLED GIANT—Flowers of extraordinary size and substance. Finely fringed and ruffled flowers. Pkt. 50c.

Large-Flowering Double Sorts

DOUBLE LARGE-FLOWERING—Beautiful varieties in mixture. Pkt. 35c.

DOUBLE-FRINGED—Will produce a large percentage of double flowers finely fringed in bright colors. Pkt. 50c.

PETUNIAS FOR COLOR MASSES

Petunias are one of the most faithful of all the garden annuals for producing beautiful masses of color even under most unfavorable circumstances. The Rosy Morn petunia and its improved forms is one of the most deservedly popular and most widely planted of all annuals. For edgings along paths, for masses in the garden or in the border or for window boxes or pots on porches it is a certain success and always elicits admiration.

It belongs to the small flowering class and in this section there are many fine developments, particularly in the rich blue purple colors of velvety texture and in the dark reds.



PETUNIAS—ROSY MORN

PERENNIAL PHLOX

(P. Decussata)

Hardy herbaceous perennial, the individual flowers are similar to the annual variety, but are borne in clusters of 30 or 40 flowers on a tall, stiff stem. Height 2 to 4 feet. Pkt. 10c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI

Among the most brilliant and easily grown annuals. They bloom over a long period and come in a wonderful range of colors. It grows in any kind of soil if given a sunny position, but prefers a rich, light loam. Height 6 to 12 inches.

ALBA—Pure white.

BLOOD RED—Dark red.

CARNEA—Pale pink, with rose center.

CHAMOIS ROSE—Deep pink, yellow center.

SPLENDENS—Bright red, with white eye.

VIOLET—Violet with white eye.

YELLOW—Primrose yellow.

Any of the above 10c per packet.

COLLECTION—One each of above 7 sorts, 60c.

FINEST MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c; oz. \$1.25.

YELLOW DAISIES FOR SUMMER

Often bouquets of yellow "marguerites" in florists' windows attract the admiration of passersby. These are annual chrysanthemums. They are one of the most easily grown of all the annuals and any gardener may have a row of them for cutting very readily. As they grow quickly and come into bloom early, they are an excellent annual for late planting.

The three finest of the yellow "Marguerite" types are Morning Star, with a pale yellow halo; Evening Star, a rich yellow; and Eastern Star, a light yellow with a brown center. Others are white with crimson and gold halos and some are rich velvety crimson selfs. Their blooming season is comparatively short so succession should be sown every two weeks until midsummer if a continuous supply is to be maintained.

Single Bedding Petunias

These are effective in beds, borders, window boxes, etc.

GENERAL DODDS — Rich crimson garnet. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

SNOWBALL — Pure, satiny-white. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

VIOLACEA—Low compact growth. Flowers of a deep violet color. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

HOWARD'S STAR — Rosy-crimson with a clearly defined five-pointed star of blush-white. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

ROSE OF HEAVEN—A very effective rich and brilliant rose-colored variety. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

ROSY MORN — Soft rose-pink with white throat; very dainty. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

STRIPED and BLOTCHED—A good small-flowering type; beautifully striped and blotched. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

FINE MIXED—Mixture of good bright colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c.



PETUNIA—LARGE-FLOWERING DOUBLE

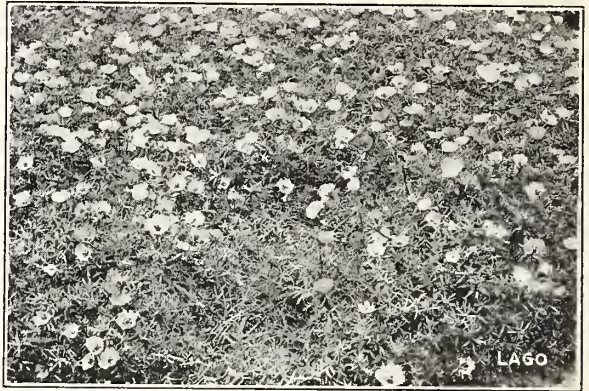
PORTULACA

(Rose Moss—Sun Plant)

One of the showiest annual plants, of easy culture, thriving best in an exposed, sunny situation. Of creeping habit, 6 to 8 inches high and bears glossy, cup-shaped flowers of brilliant colors in great profusion. Fine for bedding, edging, etc.

SINGLE MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

DOUBLE MIXED—A large percentage of the flowers will come perfectly double. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.



PORTULACA

PLATYCODON

(Balloon Flower, or Japanese Bellflower)

Very handsome plants for the perennial border or for planting among shrubbery. Produces very showy flowers which in the bud have the appearance of inflated balloons. Easily grown from seed.

GRANDIFLORA—Large, steel-blue flowers; 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

PHYSALIS

(Chinese Lantern Plant)

FRANCHETI—An ornamental plant, forming dense bushes about 2 feet high, producing freely bright orange-scarlet lantern-like fruits. Very interesting. Pkt. 10c.

PHYSOSTEGIA

(False Dragon Head)

VIRGINICA—One of the prettiest of the hardy perennials bearing erect spikes of delicate pink tubular flowers; 3 feet. Pkt. 15c.

POPPIES

These well known, hardy annuals and perennials flower in great profusion throughout the Summer. Both the single and double varieties are very desirable for bedding and borders. The flowers are remarkable for their large size, delicacy of tissue and wide range of bright and dazzling colors. Sow seed in open ground where plants are to remain as the annual varieties do not bear transplanting and then thin to 6 to 12 inches. To insure continuous bloom during a long season, the flowers should be cut regularly and no seed pods should be allowed to form.

Single Annual Varieties

ADMIRAL—Large, smooth-edged flowers of glistening white, with a broad band of brilliant scarlet around the top. The two colors make a fine contrast. Pkt. 10c.

AMERICAN LEGION—Very large flowers of dazzling orange-scarlet. Pkt. 10c.

TULIP POPPY (Papaver Glaucum)—One of the most brilliant; flowers are 3 inches across and brilliant scarlet. Plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

SHIRLEY MIXED—These have beautiful, satiny flowers in delicate shades of rose, apricot, salmon-pink, and blush, to glowing crimson with a sparkling of blues. The foliage is hairy and finely cut. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

DANEBROG or DANISH CROSS—Very showy variety, producing large flowers of brilliant scarlet, with a silvery white spot on each petal, forming a white cross. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Double Annual Varieties

CARDINAL—Large globular, fringed flowers of intense cardinal red. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

SHELL-PINK—Double peony-flowered blooms, exquisite shade of sea-shell or chamois-pink. Very dainty. Pkt. 10c.

WHITE SWAN—Immense double flowers, beautifully fringed and of purest white. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

RYBURGH HYBRID—The flowers are double and resemble a Giant Carnation, with flat petals

overlapping like a Double Begonia. The colors embrace all shades of pink, salmon, orange, etc., all self colors. Pkt. 20c.

DOUBLE CARNATION FLOWERED—Splendid double-fringed flowers; mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

DOUBLE PEONY FLOWERED—Large, showy, double globular flowers, resembling a double Peony; mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

Hardy Perennial Varieties

ICELAND POPPIES

(Papaver Nudicaule)

Hardy perennials blooming the first season from seed. Graceful, neat habit, with fern-like foliage, bearing brilliant flowers, in endless profusion. Very desirable for cutting, for which purpose pick when in the bud.

SUNBEAM (new)—Improved strain of Iceland Poppies. Beautiful shades and excellent cut flowers. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

EL MONTE (new)—Deep tangerine orange. Fine for cutting. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

ORANGE—The well-known florists' variety; orange shade. Pkt. 10c.

PURE WHITE—Pkt. 10c.

FINEST MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

ORIENTALE—The large Oriental Poppy. Produces numerous leafy stems about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with large, orange-scarlet flowers; having a conspicuous black blotch on each petal. Very attractive. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE—A beautiful, salmon-pink Oriental Poppy. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA

(Chinese Primrose)



PRIMULA MALACOIDES

The Chinese Fringed Primroses are very desirable for growing as potted plants.

GIANT FLOWERING MIXED—Produces immense trusses of extra large, finely fringed flowers in a wide range of bright colors. Pkt. 25c.

Various Primroses

AURICULA—The Primrose of the Alps. Blooms in early Spring in colors of yellow, brown and red; 6 inches. Pkt. 35c.

MALACOIDES—The flowers are of a delicate shade of Lavender, produced in whorls on tall, graceful spikes in great profusion. Pkt. 15c.

VERIS POLYANTHUS (Cowslip)—A hardy sort, blooming early in the open. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

VULGARIS (True English Primrose)—Canary yellow, fragrant. Pkt. 10c.

PYRETHRUM

P. Aureum is the well-known Golden Feather used extensively for edging, carpet bedding, borders, etc.

AUREUM (Golden Feather)—Small cut leaves of bright golden yellow. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

HYBRIDUM, Single Mixed—Hardy perennial, bearing large Daisy-like flowers, ranging in color from white to deep red, with bright yellow centers; one of the most graceful and long-lasting cut flowers. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

RANUNCULUS

Hardy perennial, effective either as a cut flower or grouped in the hardy borders. Flowers generally double in form and variable in color. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

NEW GIANT FLOWERED FLORENTINE RANUNCULUS—We can strongly recommend this truly wonderful new type. It is very strong and vigorous in habit, with tall stems of bloom 18 to 24 inches in height, each individual flower very large, generally 4 to 5 inches in diameter. The colors are most varied—white, shades of yellow, deep mauve, many shades of pink, rose and crimson, with bronzy shades, some blotched and many picotee edged. They surpass in size and colorings the finest French Ranunculus. Seedlings will generally bloom the first year, but will be at their best the second year from roots formed the first year. Seed should be sown in the Spring to flower the first year or they can be sown in the Fall to flower the following season.

We offer seed grown by a European specialist. Pkt. 50c.

LATE STARTED ANNUAL GARDEN

One of the fine features about the liberal planting of annual flowers is that there are such a number of them that can be started up to July first and they will give a fine display through September and October. Nasturtiums, phlox drummondii, the French marigolds, petunias, pinks and others will give a fine show of color.

Poppies and bachelor buttons, centaureas, are excellent late crop plants. The poppies will come right along and give a wonderful late summer display when their brilliant coloring will be much appreciated. It is necessary to make successive sowings of poppies as their blooming season is naturally of limited duration.



RANUNCULUS—NEW GIANT FLORENTINE

RHODANTHE

(Swan River Everlasting)

A charming annual; succeeds in a light, rich soil and a warm, sheltered situation. Flowers everlasting. Height 1 foot. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

RICINUS

(Castor Oil Bean)

Stately, strong-growing annual plants, with very ornamental foliage; well adapted as center plants of groups of Cannas, Dahlias, etc.; 6 to 15 feet. Leaves are green or reddish. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c.

ROMNEYA

(California Tree Poppy)

COULTERI—Also well known as the Matilija Poppy. A beautiful and stately perennial. The flowers are large, 4 to 5 inches across; pure white, crinkled like crepe paper, with a fine bunch of yellow stamens, resembling white single peonies. Pkt. 10c.

RUDBECKIA

(Coneflower)

BICOLOR SUPERBA—Hardy annuals of the easiest culture producing an abundance of flowers. The flowers have a cone in the center surrounded by yellow and brown petals. Very effective as a cut flower; 3 feet. Pkt. 10c.

SALPIGLOSSIS

A half-hardy annual, growing about 3 feet high, and bearing Gloxina-like blossoms in a very large and unusual range of colors. They are splendid for cutting and last well.

Purple and Gold.....	Pkt. 10c
Scarlet and Gold.....	" 10c
Crimson	" 10c
Rose and Gold.....	" 10c
White and Gold.....	" 10c
Primrose	" 10c

COLLECTION—One each of the above six sorts, 50c.

FINEST MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

BLUE AND ORANGE DAISIES

"Daisy" is a common term applied to almost anything in the way of a bloom with strap-shaped ray flowers about a solid center. It is the type form of the largest order of flowering plants, botanically speaking, the composites, so called because each individual flower or "daisy" is in reality a composite arrangement of a great many small flowers in one head. Daisies of various forms are among the most graceful and decorative of all the garden flowers and always popular for cutting.

South Africa has given us some fine daisy types and others are on the way. We have two South African daisies fairly common in gardens now, rejoicing in the botanical names of arctotis or blue-eyed African daisy, and dimorphotheca, or orange

**SALPIGLOSSIS****SALVIA**

(Flowering Sage)

Salvia or Scarlet Sage has long been a favorite bedding plant bearing long spikes of flowers in great profusion. Very useful also as hedge or border plants.

SPLENDENS—Bright scarlet flowers. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 75c.

BONFIRE—A new dwarf scarlet sage of dense, compact growth. Height, 20 to 24 inches. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 75c.

PATENS—Bright blue flowers. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 25c.

FARINACEA—Perennial, attractive green foliage and beautiful blue flowers are borne on long spikes. Very desirable; of easy growth. Pkt. 10c.

African daisy. They are close relatives botanically.

The arctotis is a gray-leaved annual producing an abundance of snowy white daisies with a blue center and blue stains on the reverse of white petals. The dimorphotheca type tone is a burnt orange of glistening quality that has moved some gardeners to call them "patent leather" daisies. The dimorphothecas, however, also have white forms and a variety of tones ranging from cream to the typical rich burnt orange. They delight in the hottest place in the garden, seeming to prefer a rather dry situation and bloom very freely. They are handsome cutting material except for one drawback—they must have their sleep. So each evening the plant closes its eye and they are useless for evening effects.



SCABIOSA PEACH BLOSSOM (NEW)

SCABIOSA

CAUCASICA—A hardy perennial variety with soft lavender blue flowers. Especially valuable for cutting, the flowers lasting well in water; 3 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

GIANT HYBRIDS (Isaac House Strain)—These hybrids are a great improvement over the Caucasica, being more vigorous with larger and longer stems and larger and heavier petals, which are ruffled and slightly frilled on the edges. The colors range from white to darkest blue, but the predominating colors are delicate lilac and mauve. This magnificent strain has superseded all other introductions of Scabiosa Caucasica for general use. Pkt. 25c.

LATE SOWINGS OF ZINNIAS

Zinnias do not make rapid growth until the weather is warm and they may be sown rather late in the season and still give excellent displays, making up in rapidity of growth during warm weather for lateness in planting. Late planted zinnias are best sown where they are to remain to avoid the check of transplanting, planting three or four seeds to a hill two and a half feet apart for the dwarf sorts and then thinning to a single plant. They will make rapid growth especially if encouraged with fertilizer and not much of their season will be lost.

The zinnia has developed into flowers of huge size and brilliant coloring that make it one of the most gorgeous of garden subjects. The dahlia-flowered strain is one of the finest.

SCABIOSA

(Mourning Bride, Sweet Scabious, Pin-Cushion Flower, etc.)

Very attractive annual. Desirable for cutting as well as for beds and borders.

(Three New Annual Scabiosas)

LOVELINESS (New)—Delicate salmon rose shades. Greatly admired at the San Leandro Flower Show. Pkt. 25c.

PEACH BLOSSOM—Highly commended by the Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain. A beautiful shade of peach blossom pink, large size and long stems. An excellent cut flower. Pkt. 15c.

SHASTA—A pure white of enormous size, the flowers measuring three and one-half inches across with extremely long stems. Pkt. 15c.

AZURE FAIRY—Clear lavender-blue. Pkt. 10c.

CRIMSON—Rich rosy crimson. Pkt. 10c.

FLESH PINK—Delicate tone of pink. Pkt. 10c.

KING OF BLACKS—Velvety black purple. Pkt. 10c.

ROSE—Soft rose color. Pkt. 10c.

WHITE—Pure white. Pkt. 10c.

COLLECTION—One each of the above six varieties, 50c.

FINEST MIXED—All colors of the Improved large-flowering. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

SCABIOSA—GIANT HYBRIDS
Isaac House Strain (New)

SCHIZANTHUS

(Butterfly Flower)

Dainty and free-flowering annuals. Grows 1½ to 2 feet high and covered with bright, showy, butterfly-like blossoms. Of easy culture coming into bloom quickly from seed.

LARGE-FLOWERING HYBRIDS—Dr. Badger's strain. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

WISETONENSIS—Profusion of flowers varying from almost white with yellow eye to a brilliant rose with bronzy brown center. Pkt. 25c.

SMILAX

A climbing perennial with beautiful, bright green, glossy leaves much esteemed for its long, delicate sprays of foliage. Does well in shady places. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

STATICE

(Sea Lavender)

Splendid hardy perennials, producing large spreading panicles of light, graceful flowers, much prized for Winter decoration when dried.

LATIFOLIA—Purplish-blue flowers. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

MIXED—Containing many sorts. Pkt. 10c.

Statice Hardy Annual Varieties

This is not only a beautiful flower in the border, but dries, retaining its true colors, which are rare among everlasting, and have come to be indispensable in making Winter bouquets.

BONDUELLII—Producing numerous heads of bright, golden yellow flowers. Pkt. 10c.

SINUATA ROSEA—Beautiful shades of pink. Pkt. 10c.

SINUATA WHITE—Pure white. Pkt. 10c.

SINUATA BLUE—Deep blue. Pkt. 10c.

SINUATA MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 10c.

SUWOROWI or **RUSSIAN**—Long spikes of small, bright rose color. Pkt. 10c.

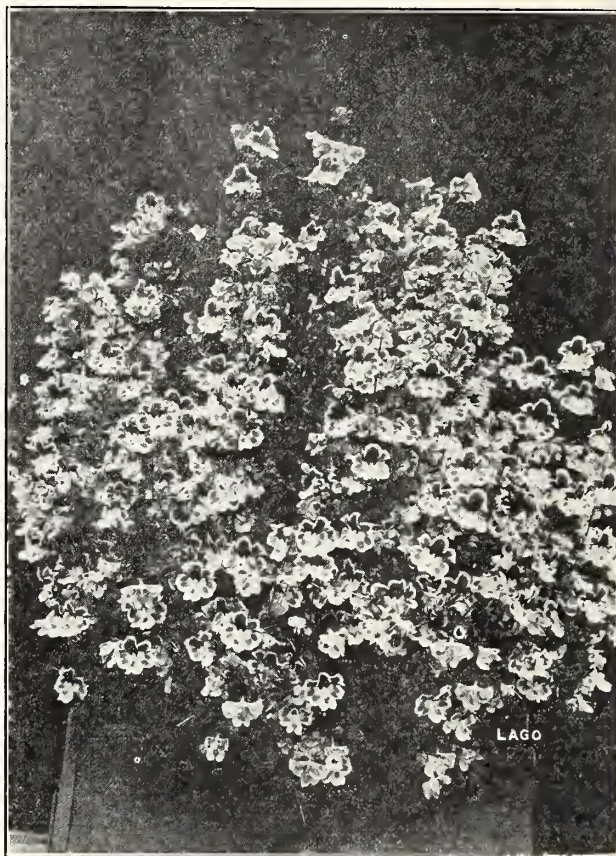
SOLANUM

CLEVELAND RED—Very useful plants for house or garden. It is of dwarf, branching habit; leaves small and oval-shaped, bearing in the greatest profusion bright scarlet, globular berries. Very ornamental. Pkt. 15c.

SWEET ROCKET

(Hesperis)

Grows 2 to 3 feet high, and bears spikes of showy white, lilac and purple fragrant flowers. Excellent for naturalizing among shrubbery or for planting in a permanent border. Hardy perennial. Mixed.



SCHIZANTHUS, BUTTERFLY FLOWER

SALPIGLOSSIS IN THE GARDEN

Very often our most beautiful flowers are handicapped with unpronounceable scientific names and in this class is the Salpiglossis, which is more commonly referred to in the western states as painted glories.

Salpiglossis, a most beautiful garden flower, yet little known, would be a delightful addition to any garden. It is an annual growing to a height of about three feet and bearing trumpet-shaped blossoms of richest shades in combinations of brown and gold, crimson and gold, velvety reds and many other striking colors.

As they are slightly difficult to transplant, the seed should be sown in the open ground where the plants are to remain. The seeds sown in freshly turned, moist soil will germinate readily if the surface is not sprinkled and a crust allowed to form.

Because they do not require an abundance of moisture, they are particularly adapted to the semi-arid regions of the West. With only occasional irrigation and with frequent cultivation, they will thrive and produce the rich warm tones that make them one of the showiest cut flowers for indoor decoration, and their slender willowy stems make them peculiarly well adapted to bouquet and basket arrangements.

The flowers of salpiglossis are so strikingly rich in color, with veined petals, that they will elicit the admiration of all who see them.



STOCKS—EARLY GIANT IMPERIAL

STOCKS

(Gilliflower)

The Stocks represent all the desirable qualities of a flower. The plants have good habit, fine, dull or glossy leaves. The flowers appear on long, stiff stalks like small rosettes, are exceedingly fragrant and range through a most complete scale of all the soft and distinct shades.

Large Flowering 10-Week Stocks

This is the leading class for bedding and edging. Plants grow 12 to 15 inches tall. Bloom early.

Blood-red	Pkt. 10c
Bright Pink	" 10c
Pure White	" 10c
Light Blue	" 10c
Purple	" 10c
Canary Yellow	" 10c

COLLECTION—One packet each of the above six varieties, 50c.

FINEST MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

Cut-and-Come-Again Stocks

(Perpetual, or Dresden)

Early blooming, large-flowering type throwing out numerous side branches, all bearing very double, fragrant flowers.

PRINCESS ALICE—White	Pkt. 15c
LA FRANCE—Rose	" 15c
BRILLIANT—Blood red	" 15c
SAPPHIRE—Dark blue	" 15c
CREOLE—Creamy-yellow	" 15c
MAY QUEEN—Delicate lilac.....	" 15c

COLLECTION—One packet each of the above six colors, 60c.

FINEST MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

Early Giant Imperial Stocks

An especially meritorious class. Growing from twenty-four to thirty inches tall; of branching habit. Very early blooming and producing numerous spikes of very large, double, delightfully fragrant flowers.

ROSE—Deep rose pink.....	Pkt. 15c
FIERY BLOOD RED—Striking	" 15c
WHITE—Pure white	" 15c
GOLDEN BALL—Rich Canary.....	" 15c
LAVENDER—Lavender blue	" 15c

VIOLET—Soft violet purple.....	Pkt. 15c
COLLECTION—One packet each of the above six colors, 75c.	

FINEST MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

SWEET WILLIAM

(Dianthus Barbatus)

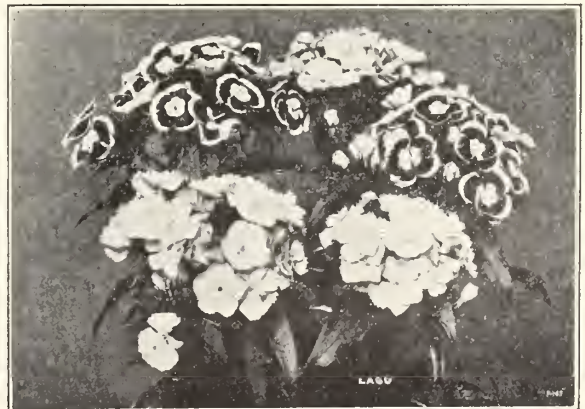
A well - known, attractive, free-flowering hardy perennial, producing a splendid effect in beds and borders with their rich and varied flowers.

NEWPORT PINK—Watermelon-pink or salmon-rose color. Very beautiful. Pkt. 15c.

SCARLET BEAUTY—Rich, deep scarlet. A rare color in hardy plants and very effective. Pkt. 15c.

SINGLE VARIETIES, Mixed—Considered more attractive than the double sorts. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

DOUBLE VARIETIES, Mixed—Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.



SWEET WILLIAM—SINGLE

TAGETES

(Signata Pumila)

A dwarf, compact, bushy annual Marigold, with beautiful, fern-like leaves, densely covered with flowers of bright, golden-yellow; first class border plant; 9 inches. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

THUNBERGIA

(Black-eyed Susan)

Beautiful, rapid growing annual climbers preferring a warm, sunny situation. Used extensively in hanging-baskets, vases, low fences, etc. Blossoms are buff, orange or white. Height, 4 feet. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

TRITOMA

(Red-Hot Poker Plant)

Very handsome and showy border plants. Flowers borne in compact form on stout 3 and 4 feet stems, having the appearance at a distance of orange and red colored spear heads. Hardy perennials. Pkt. 15c.

VERBENA

Verbenas rank with the Annual Phlox, as border and bedding annuals. They are of the same low, spreading growth, and the fragrant flowers show the same rich variety of color, but they withstand cold weather much better and bloom until very late in the Fall. They are fine for mass planting, low borders, vases, window boxes, etc.

HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA—A magnificent new strain of Verbena, of robust, compact habit and free blooming. The trusses are immense, the individual florets measuring an inch in diameter.

BLUE—White eye. Pkt. 10c.

COCCINEA—Scarlet, small eye. Pkt. 10c.

LUCIFER—Vivid scarlet. An improved strain. Pkt. 15c.

LUMINOSA—Flame pink, shading to salmon. Pkt. 15c.

PURE WHITE—Pkt. 10c.

ROSEA STELLATA—Rose pink, white eye. Pkt. 10c.

VIOLACEA STELLATA—Deep violet, white eye. Pkt. 10c.

COLLECTION—One each of the above seven shades 60c.

FINEST MIXED—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

VISCARIA

Very showy and effective garden annual, producing freely throughout the Summer large, single flowers in red, white and blue shades. Very bright and effective for beds and useful for cutting. Height 12 inches. Pkt. 10c.

LAVENDER AND WHITE BORDER

Borders of lavender ageratum and white alyssum have become deservedly popular features of the summer garden. It is a combination easily within the skill of the most inexperienced gardener. It can be made easily merely by making a shallow drill a foot and a half from the edge of the bed and sowing the ageratum seed and six inches from the edge of the bed sow a parallel row of sweet alyssum seed. Thin the plants when the seed germinates to six inches apart and the lavender and



VERBENA—HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA

white edging is started. All that is necessary after that is to keep it weeded and watered.

It is one of the most satisfactory of bedding plants because of its freedom of blooming, furnishing a sheet of lavender until frost, and because it is not marred by rain and does not fade under the hottest sun. It grows quickly from seed sown outdoors in warm weather, the plants frequently catching up with transplanted stock from the hot-bed or indoor seedbox. There are fine white varieties and blue with lighter centers, but the light and dark solid-colored varieties give the best effect.

Alyssum Little Gem is a standby in every garden for its sheets of snow-white flowers and clean attractive scent. It makes wide mats as the season progresses and gives more and more bloom until freezing weather stops it. It does not transplant well and should be sown where it is to remain and be thinned rigorously to six inches apart. This will soon give a solid mat of foliage almost hidden by the bloom.

A few seeds planted in a window box will give a fine edging to droop over the sides of the box. Both the ageratum and alyssum will flourish in almost any soil, but they require a full amount of sunshine to do their best.

The miniature marigold, tagetes signata pumila, with ferny foliage studded with tiny yellow flowers is often planted with the ageratum and makes a showy edging. It should be sown in a row in the same manner as the alyssum and thinned to six inches apart. It can be more easily transplanted than either the alyssum or ageratum.



VERBENA HYBRIDA COLOSSEA (NEW)

VIOLA

(Tufted Pansy)

These have smaller flowers than the regular Pansies. Flowers are light and graceful and free bloomers.

APRICOT (New)—Pkt 25c.

CORNUTA—Purple. Pkt. 10c.

JERSEY GEM (Perennial)—Pure violet blue; excellent for cutting, borders and rockery. Pkt. 25c.

PERFECTION—Light blue; large flowered. Pkt. 10c.

PAPILIO—Blue, with dark eye. Pkt. 10c.

YELLOW—Pkt. 10c.

VIOLET (Viola Odorata)—Single sweet violet. Pkt. 10c.

ALBA—White. Pkt. 10c.

MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 10c.

VIRGINIAN STOCK

(Cheiranthus Meritimus)

Pretty dwarf annual with sprays of numerous rose and white flowers.

MALCOLMIA, rose turning to blue. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.

FAIRY QUEEN. Carmine. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.

ALBUS. White. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.

Mixed. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.

VINCA

(Madagascar Periwinkle)

Ornamental, free-blooming plants, with dark laurel-like foliage and handsome pink and white flowers. (The trailing blue Vinca or Myrtle propagates from plants only.) Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

VERBENA**LAVENDER GLORY**

A new Verbena of immense size. It is a true lavender with medium sized creamy white eye which accentuates the lovely lavender tone. The color runs quite even, and the individual florets will cover a fifty cent piece. It is also distinctly and sweetly fragrant. Pkt. 25c; 5 pkts \$1.00.

HYBRIDA**COLOSSEA**

A very fine new race bearing large umbels of flowers, each of which exceeds an inch in diameter, the difference in size between them and the Mammoth or Hybrida Grandiflora class being as great as that between the latter and the ordinary Verbena Hybrida. It is not therefore the case of an improved Mammoth, but the creation of an entirely new class. The colors available in this strain are Rose shades and Rose Auricula Eyed. Pkt. 50c.

WALLFLOWER

Well-known, deliciously fragrant, half hardy perennial with large spikes of beautiful flowers.

BLOOD RED—Pkt. 10c.

CREAMY WHITE—Pkt. 10c.

PARIS MARKET—Brown. Pkt. 10c.

GOLDEN GEM—Yellow. Pkt. 10c.

BELVOIR CASTLE—Yellow spotted. Pkt. 10c.

FINEST MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

DOUBLE MIXED—Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c.

XERANTHEMUM

(Everlasting, or Immortelle)

Bright and pretty "everlasting," with silvery foliage and silky flowers in pink, white and purple.

DOUBLE MIXED—Pkt. 10c.

WISTARIA

CHINESE-FLOWERING—Tall blue. Climber. Pkt. 15c.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN MIXTURE

A well-balanced mixture of hardy annuals, suitable for planting in odd corners and vacant lots. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; per lb. \$3.00.

CUT FLOWER GARDEN MIXTURE

This is made up of all sorts of annuals blended to give a continuous succession of cut flowers from early Summer until late Fall. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; per lb. \$3.00.

DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIAS

For several years past we have been offering these wonderful new Zinnias. This new type of Zinnias far surpasses any that has been offered to the public in past years. The large size, fullness of petals, extraordinary color range, and good keeping qualities of this flower have all contributed to its popularity. The flowers are often 7 and 8 inches in diameter on good, stout stems. Plants are sturdy, very free blooming, and free from disease.

EXQUISITE—By far the most pleasing of our collection. Truly Dahlia-flowered as regards form and size. Color: Light rose with center a deep rose. Tyrian rose. Pkt. 15c.

OLD ROSE—This is adequately described by its name, as it is of the real Old Rose shade; it is large, and for charm and beauty we consider it ranks next to Exquisite. Pkt. 15c.

GOLDEN STATE—A very rich orange yellow (Cadmium yellow) in the bud, turning to an attractive orange when in full bloom. Pkt. 15c.

CRIMSON MONARCH—By far the largest and best of red shades. Flowers often eight inches in diameter. Plants very vigorous. A marvelous production of extraordinary merit. Pkt. 15c.

GIANT ATTRACTION—A distinct shade of brick red (Spectrum Red) which carries its color well from the bud, and forms into an immense ball of color when in full bloom. Pkt. 15c.

SCARLET FLAME—A large, beautiful, bright scarlet, with a delightful blending of orange throughout the petal. This is not a bi-color. Pkt. 15c.

METEOR—A rich, glowing deep red (Spinel Red) and the largest of all the red shades. Very large and the largest of all the red shades. Very large

ORIOLE—We consider this the most beautiful of its class. It is an immense orange and gold bi-color, changing slightly as it ages, but at all times worthy of the beautiful bird for which it is named. Pkt. 15c.

DREAM—A fine, deep lavender, turning to purple (Mallow Purple), a new desirable shade in Zinnias. Pkt. 15c.

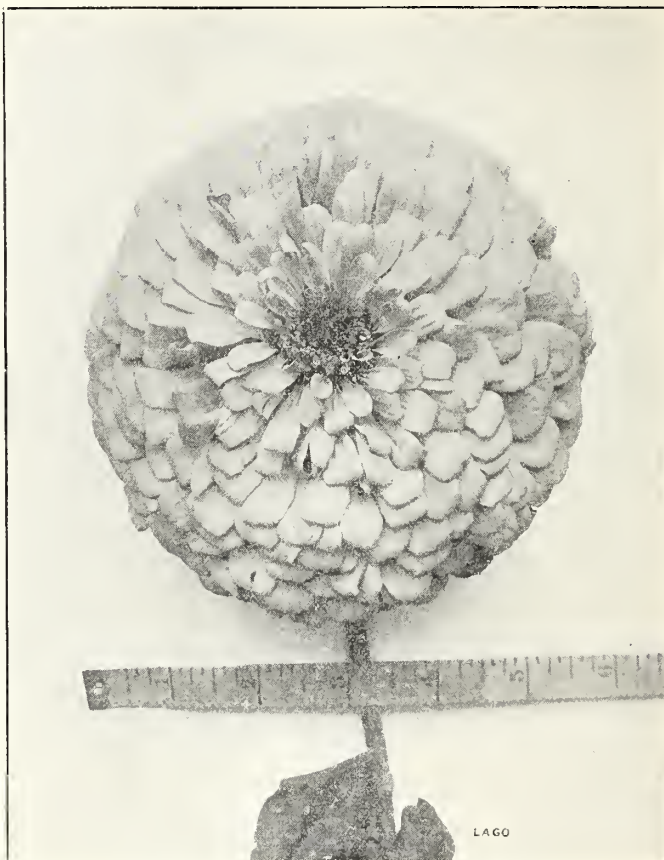
BUTTERCUP—An immense deep creamy yellow. A very desirable flower, which should be included in every collection. Pkt. 15c.

CANARY BIRD—A delicate shade of Primrose; very large and holds its color well until out of bloom. Pkt. 15c.

POLAR BEAR—A very large pure white. Pkt. 15c.

SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL MIXTURE—A well blended mixture containing the above varieties. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

Special Collection of Twelve Packages—One each of the above, \$1.50.



ZINNIA—GIANT DAHLIA FLOWERED

ZINNIA

NEW SCABIOUS FLOWERED

An entirely distinct and attractive strain of Zinnia introduced from Italy. Of exquisite form, reminding one of Double Crested Cosmos. Flowers of medium size and each bear a collar of petals surmounted by a full double crest of the same tone of color. Plants free flowering and range in color from pale rose to crimson and scarlet with orange, golden and purple shades. Very effective when used for bedding. Pkt. 25c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

ZINNIA ELEGANS LILLIPUT (Pompon Zinnias)

This is the small pompon zinnia and one of the most popular for borders, edging, etc.

RED RIDING HOOD—Grows but a foot high of compact form and covered the entire season with button like intense scarlet, very double flowers, not over an inch across. Very effective for borders. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

SALMON ROSE—A very fine form of the above, flowers are especially desirable for cutting and used quite extensively by florists for this purpose. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

POMPON ZINNIA MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

ZINNIA MEXICANA PERFECTA—Bearing small double flowers of unusual colorings. Makes a beautiful border. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 75c.



SPENCER SWEET PEAS—MARY PICKFORD

SWEET PEAS

Cultural Directions

For early Spring flowers, sow Sweet Peas in the Fall, October, November and December. For late flowering they can be planted any time during the Winter or Spring. Prepare the ground by working from eighteen to twenty-four inches deep. Give the ground liberal dressing of manure and bone meal.

Set the seeds not over two inches deep and two inches apart on a firm bed; do not plant seeds in loose soil. When the plants are out of the ground, thin from six to twelve inches apart. Give the young plants good support, so they can climb four to six feet high—in this way they produce nice, long stems. In hot weather, water frequently. For large flowers apply liquid manure about once a week. Pick flowers daily (even poorest flowers) as this prolongs the flowering season.

EARLY FLOWERING SPENCER SWEET PEAS

These varieties have large, ruffled blossoms of the Spencer type and blossom from four to six weeks earlier than the regular Spencer type.

EARLY BLUE BIRD—Magnificent violet blue; profuse and continuous bloomer. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

EARLY AVIATOR—Dazzling crimson. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

EARLY CANARY BIRD—Splendid cream or primrose colored self. Flowers of great size and beautifully waved. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

EARLY COLUMBIA—Large; pink and white. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

EARLY GLITTERS—A strong and vigorous grower. Profuse and continuous bloomer. Bright, orange scarlet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

EARLY HARMONY—Rich, true, deep lavender. Flowers large, beautifully waved, on long stems. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

EARLY BLUE BOY—Flowers of largest size and clear blue. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

EARLY FAIR MAID—Blush pink, suffused with salmon. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

EARLY SILVER BLUE—Delicate shade of lavender blue, showing up splendidly in both natural and artificial light. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

EARLY SNOWFLAKE—Pure white, long stems, perfect form. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

EARLY YARRAWA—A beautiful rose shade, with light pink standard. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

EARLY ZVOLANECK'S ROSE—Large, deep rose-pink; one of the best. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

EARLY MEADOW LARK—Deep, rich cream; extra waved. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

CHRISTMAS CAROL—Soft salmon pink and cream or crushed apricot and rose. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

EARLY SUPERIOR PINK—Beautiful rose-pink, very slightly shaded with salmon. The blooms are of a most attractive form. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

EARLY ANGELUS—A delightfully beautiful salmon pink of a soft light tone with a ground of very light cream. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

LAGOMARSINO'S SPECIAL MIXTURE of Early Flowering Sweet Peas. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

LATE FLOWERING DUPLEX SPENCER SWEET PEAS

FLUFFY RUFFLES—A great big flower, vigorous and free blooming; the first of the "Ruffled" Sweet Peas. Lovely rich rose-pink, a gleam of soft salmon, and a bright creamy undertone blend into a harmonious cream-pink shade of exquisite beauty. Pkt. 25c.

RUFFLED ROSE—Larger than Fluffy Ruffles. A soft but rich shade of rose with an oversheen of salmon, which makes the color of great warmth and attractiveness. Pkt. 25c.

KITTY PIERCE—Quite a new shade in Sweet Peas, being a soft, light lilac, suffused with blush pink. Pkt. 25c.

LAGOMARSINO'S GOLDEN WEST MIXTURE SPENCER SWEET PEAS

This is our special mixture and is a blend of all the most beautiful colors in Spencer Sweet Peas. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50.



LAGOMARSINO'S GIANT LATE FLOWERING SPENCERS

New and Standard Varieties

ORANGE AND SALMON SHADES

	Pkt.	Oz.
Barbara—A beautiful shade of orange-salmon....	\$0.10	\$0.30
Illuminator—A brilliant orange-salmon ground, illuminated with bright cerise pink; a rare and wonderful color combination of great beauty..	.10	.30
Thomas Stevenson—The most brilliant orange-scarlet; standard of deeper color than the wings	.10	.30
Helen Lewis—A beautiful orange-pink.....	.10	.30
Fiery Cross — Rich orange-scarlet; fine, large waved flowers that do not sunburn.....	10.	30

RED AND MAROON SHADES

King Edward—Bright crimson-scarlet; magnificent in size and color.....	.10	.30
The President—Brilliant orange-scarlet.....	.10	.30
Vermillion Brilliant—Intense pure scarlet.....	.10	.30
Renown—Beautiful carmine-rose .....	.10	.30
Rosabelle—Large, bright rose.....	.10	.30
Crimson King—Pure deep crimson.....	.10	.30
Campfire—Very bright flame scarlet.....	.10	.30
Doreen—Bright rose-carmine; huge flowers.....	.10	.30

LAVENDER AND BLUE SHADES

	Pkt.	Oz.		Pkt.	Oz.
Asta Ohn—Lavender, suffused with mauve; flowers large, of perfect form.....	.10	.30	Mrs. Routzan—Apricot suffused pink.....	.10	.30
Mrs. Tom Jones—Bright, delphinium blue, the best blue .....	.10	.30	New Meriam Beaver—Soft shell pink and salmon .....	.10	.30
Orchid—One of the best lavender self; flowers of large size .....	.10	.30	Robert Sydenham—Bright orange salmon..	.10	.30
Royal Purple—Rich, royal purple.....	.10	.30	Austin Frederick Improved—The finest pure lavender in existence.....	.10	.30
Wedgewood—Silvery blue .....	.10	.30	Hawmark Cerise—Glowing rose-cerise on cream ground. Blooms are charmingly waved .....	.10	.30
Margaret Madison—Clear, azure blue.....	.10	.30	Dobbies Cream—The finest primrose; flowers large and waved.....	.10	.30
Warrior—Rich maroon flushed with bronze	.10	.30	Margaret Atlee—A rich, glowing pink on cream ground, softly suffused with salmon .....	.10	.30
Nubian—Large, deep chocolate.....	.10	.30	Primrose Spencer—Clear, primrose shade..	.10	.30

WHITE

Constance Hinton—Large; pure white.....	.10	.30	Picture—A blend of cream and pink shades. Flowers are large and frilled.....	.10	.30
King White—The finest white Sweet Pea; flowers are finely frilled and of good form .....	.10	.30	Mrs. Arnold Hitchcock—A beautiful, light cream pink .....	.10	.30

PINK AND CREAM-PINK

Countess Spencer—Lovely, clear pink.....	.10	.30	Elfrida Pierson—Large; shell pink.....	.10	.30
Hercules—Soft, rose-pink; giant flowers of perfect form .....	.10	.30	Mary Pickford—Cream pink with a faint suffusion of salmon.....	.10	.30
			Miss California—Very distinct shade of salmon pink .....	.10	.30
			Del Monte—Rich, salmon cerise pink.....	.10	.30
			Carmelita—Delicate, light rose pink.....	.10	.30

LAGOMARSINO'S GOLDEN WEST MIXTURE SPENCER SWEET PEAS

This is our special mixture and is a blend of all the most beautiful colors in Spencer Sweet Peas. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

ALSTROMERIA

(Peruvian Golden Lily)

A beautiful golden spotted Peruvian Lily, wonderful for cut flowers and is used by florists for this purpose. Very easily grown. Not a bulb. Root resembles an asparagus root. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz. 30c each postpaid to fourth zone.



ALSTROMERIA, OR
PERUVIAN GOLDEN LILY

AMARYLLIS

New Giant Hybrids—Postpaid to Fourth Zone

The most beautiful of all Amaryllis. The flowers average over eight inches in diameter and range from white, through rose, carmine, red and crimson, to deep maroon. Large bulbs 75c each; \$7.50 per dozen.

Medium size bulbs, 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

ANEMONES

Postpaid to Fourth Zone

Among the most showy and beautiful of spring flowers; of neat compact growth, with elegant foliage and most brilliantly colored blossoms. Fine for cutting.

ST. BRIGID—Beautiful strain, semi-double. \$1.00 doz.; \$6.50 per 100.

DE CAIN—Giant single mixed. 75c doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

BEGONIAS

(TUBEROUS ROOTED)

(Postpaid to fourth zone.)

These are among our most beautiful Summer flowering plants. Particularly useful for bedding in semi-shaded places and for planting in window or porch boxes and for house plants are equally valuable. Wonderful improvements have been made in these flowers in recent years, flowers often measure four to six inches across and range in color from the purest white and the most delicate tints of pink, yellow, and orange to the most intense scarlet and richest crimson. They are of easy culture and with the least regard for their requirements will repay with an abundance and brilliancy of bloom not equaled by any other class of plants.

Single Varieties—All colors mixed. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Double Varieties—All colors mixed. 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

LAGOMARSINO'S MIXTURE TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIAS

This mixture comprises named varieties and many others in different forms and colors. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.



AMARYLLIS, NEW GIANT
HYBRIDS

CALADIUMS

(Postpaid to fourth zone)

One of the most effective plants in cultivation for beds, borders and for planting upon the lawn adding a tropical effect. Thrive in cool, moist locations, and for planting in and covering unsightly corners, are unexcelled.

FANCY LEAVED CALADIUMS—No other Summer flowering plant equals the Fancy Caladiums in rich and gorgeous yet soft coloring. These new varieties are of marvelous beauty as potted plants and for bedding in semi-shaded positions. New and Rare Varieties—50c each.

CALADIUM ESCULANTUM (Elephant's Ear)—Bears immense light green leaves, three to four feet long by two and a half feet wide. Plants often reach 6 to 10 feet in height. 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

CALLA LILY

(Postpaid to fourth zone)

Calla Lilies are general favorites, both for their beauty and the ease with which they are brought to bloom.

WHITE CALLA—Large, white flower; old favorite. 15c each, postpaid 20c each; \$1.50 doz.

YELLOW CALLA LILY (Elliottiana)—Flowers bright yellow with dark green foliage. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen. Also 35c each; \$3.50 doz.



JAPANESE IRIS

(See Page 98)

CANNAS

Postpaid to Fourth Zone

Cannas are very effective for beds and borders. They are most effective when planted in masses of one variety.

(NOTE—Except where specified, all our Cannas have green foliage.)

PRESIDENT—Considered by all to be the best red variety yet introduced. Produces immense heads of glowing crimson flowers seven inches across the open bloom, on strong, erect stocks, well above the foliage. 4 feet high. Each 20c; doz. \$1.50.

MRS. ALFRED CONRAD—Color a beautiful shade of salmon-pink. Flowers of immense size. Producing blooms so freely as to make a continuous show for several months. 4 feet high. Each 20c; doz. \$1.50.

KING HUMBERT—A glorious Canna. Immense dark bronze foliage with great heads of orange scarlet flowers, striped crimson. 5 ft. high. Each 20c; doz. \$1.50.

METEOR—A brilliant new crimson Canna of unusual merit. Green foliage, massive blooms. 4 ft. high. Each 20c; dozen \$1.50.

VENUS—A soft rosy pink with a pretty mottled border of creamy yellow. 3½ feet high. Each 20c; dozen \$1.50.

WINTZERS COLOSSAL—Flowers frequently eight inches in diameter; bright scarlet; very effective. Free flowering bedding variety. 5 ft. high. Each 20c; dozen \$1.50.

SPECIAL OFFER: 1 each of the above six varieties for \$1.00.

2 each of the above six varieties for \$1.75.

OUR SPECIAL MIXTURE CANNAS—We grow a large variety of Cannas, many which we do not list. For our customers desiring a good mixture we offer our Special Mixture of many beautiful Cannas, running in shades of pink, red, scarlet, salmon-pink, yellow, etc. Each 15c; dozen \$1.25.

HARDY IRIS OR FLAGS

("S" Standard. "F" Falls)

Postpaid to Fourth Zone

Iris flourish and flower exceedingly well in any ordinary soil. They are of the easiest culture and should be planted in every garden. They are very effective when planted in beds or borders. Plant about three inches deep and fifteen inches apart.

VIOLACEA GRANDIFLORA—"S" and "F" clear violet blue. The best true blue. Each 25c; doz. \$2.50.

LORELEY—"S" light yellow; "F" ultra-marine. bordered cream. Very free blooming. Each 25c; per dozen \$2.50.

KING OF IRIS—"S" lemon yellow; "F" rich crimson bordered with gold. A very desirable variety. Each 35c; 3 for \$1.00.

PROSPER LAUGIER—"S" fiery bronze; "F" velvety ruby purple like a pansy bloom. Each 25c; per dozen \$2.50.

ARCHIVEQUE—"S" deep velvety violet; "F" deep purple violet. A wonderful bloom of finest texture. Each 25c; per dozen \$2.50.

ALCAZAR—"S" light mauve; "F" rich crimson with lighter veins. A very handsome Iris. Each 25c; per dozen \$2.50.

CAPRICE—"S" reddish purple; "F" deeper; self-colored. One of the best red Irises. Each 25c; per dozen, \$2.50.

CHERUBIM—"S" pale lilac; "F" pale lilac veined purple. Each 25c; per dozen \$2.50.

EL DORADO—"S" bronze shaded yellow; "F" violet purple touched at sides with bronze yellow. Unique and brilliant color combination. Each 25c; per dozen \$2.50.

ISOLINE—"S" lilac pink; "F" purplish old rose with golden throat and yellow beard. One of the handsomest of the Iris. Each 25c; dozen \$2.50.

JEANE D'ARC—Flowers large, petals broad of a fresh clear lilac. "S" ruffled; "F" pure white bordered lilac. Each 25c; per dozen \$2.50.

MONSIGNOR—"S" bluish lavender; "F" violet with white pencilings at throat. Flowers of immense size and great substance. Each 25c; per dozen \$2.50.



HARDY IRIS, OR FLAGS

MOTHER OF PEARL—A pale bluish lavender flower of exceptional substance and lustrous texture. A wonderful Iris, tall and vigorous in growth and free flowering. 35c each.

QUEEN OF MAY—Soft lilac rose that is pink in effect. Vigorous, fragrant and very popular. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

JAPANESE IRIS

JAPANESE IRIS—Beautiful large flowers, generally flat and wide. Well drained situations suit them best. While they like plenty of moisture during the growing and flowering season, they do not like to stand in water. Japanese Iris in mixture, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

DAHLIAS

Prices on Dahlias postpaid to fourth zone.

Dahlias are of the easiest culture and do well in any good garden soil, but for finest flowers they require a lightly loamy soil with good cultivation. Plant from February 1st to June. Tubers should be placed in the ground with the eye, or sprout, about five inches below the surface and at least 3 feet apart. After the buds appear, water freely. For large blossoms disbudding is necessary.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

The Decorative Dahlias have very large flowers with broad petals; they all flower freely on long, strong stems. The list we offer are selected from the varieties best adapted for exhibition and cutting.



CAROLINE WINTJEN—A beautiful shade of salmon pink with rose shadings; very free bloomer on long stems. 50c each.

DR. TEVIS—A beautiful shade of soft salmon-rose, suffused with old gold to golden apricot in center. Immense flowers, held erect on long, strong stems. 50c each.

FAITH GARIBALDI—One of the twelve winning California Dahlias in the 1928 San Francisco show. Also the best Californian shown in several other shows throughout the country the past and former seasons. The color is a charming silvery pink. Blossoms are ideal for cutting—retaining their freshness over a long period. Flowers are of large size and great depth. \$1.00.

FUTURITY—A beautiful shade of old rose and salmon pink. 50c each.

JERSEY BEAUTY—Famous prize winning Dahlia of true clear pink, with perfect blooms, held high above the foliage on good stiff stems. 75c.

MRS. CARL SALBACH—The best lavender pink. Very large flowers on long, stiff stems. 50c each.

PRIDE OF CALIFORNIA—The best red decorative for all purposes. Highly recommended. 50c each.

EVA PELICANO—One of the best white dahlias grown; very large flowers on long, stiff stems. Fine exhibition variety as well as for the garden. 75c each.

J. W. DAVIES—The deepest shade of cerise. Blooms are supported on unusually strong stems. 75c each.

MADRONA—Velvety crimson. Flowers average over 10 inches in diameter on extra long stiff stems. 75c each.

MARMION—Immense flowers of pure yellow with a suffusion of bronze on reverse petals. Excellent stems; hardy grower. 75c each.

MISS CALIFORNIA—Beautiful shade, known as Oriental Fuchsia (a new color). Flowers 9 to 10 inches in diameter, perfectly formed, carried on stems 4 to 5 feet in length. 75c each.

MISS SAN FRANCISCO—Color is a true orchid shade mixed with a deep rose. Flowers 9 to 10 inches in diameter held high above foliage on strong stems. \$1.50 each.

SANTA ROSA—Old rose. Flowers held erect on strong stems, good keeper; fine for florist work. 50c each.

YUKON—Attractive flowers with a distinctive coloring of royal purple; long stiff stems. 75c each.

BLACK JACK—Perfect large flowers of very dark maroon, almost black. 75c each.

CHAMPAGNE—Dull gold shading to chamois. A consistent prize winner. 75c each.

ELLIENOR VANDERVEER—Magnificent variety of exquisite beauty and great size. The glorious satiny rose flowers are always prominent at all exhibitions. 50c each.

FLAMING METEOR—Flame scarlet and orange buff. Center petals pointed in sunburst effect; outer petals flat. A prizewinner wherever shown. \$1.00 each.

JANE COWL—Bronzy buff shading to a glistening apricot orange center. Very graceful flower on good strong stem. An exhibition variety. \$2.00 each.

QUEEN OF THE GARDEN BEAUTIFUL—Pale lemon yellow. A giant in size and without doubt one of the largest dahlias ever produced. It has been a winner as the largest flower in many dahlia shows the country over. \$1.00 each.

TOMMY ATKINS—Flaming scarlet with a metallic lustre that fairly glistens. A marvelous dahlia. \$1.00 each.

AMUN RA—A decorative of immense size, with long stiff stems. Color is a beautiful shade of coppery orange. 75c each.

Finest Cactus and Hybrid Cactus Dahlias

CALIFORNIA ENCHANTRESS (HC)—An immense bloom of a lovely shade of flesh pink. 75c ea.

F. W. FELLOWS (C)—Very large, brilliant orange; long stems. 75c each.

GOLDEN WEST (HC)—Old gold color. Free blooming on long stems. 50c each.

ISLAM PATROL (H)—A very attractive Dahlia of deep red tipped gold. The plant is a hardy grower and has strong stiff stems. A free bloomer with good keeping qualities. 75c each.

KALIF (C)—A giant flower; color a brilliant, pure scarlet. Immense blooms, freely borne on long, strong stems, making a wonderful display. 50c each.

AMBASSADOR—Soft amber pink and salmon with yellow center. A consistent prize winner. 75c each.

BALLET GIRL—White shading to orange; sometimes flowers come solid orange. 75c each.

PARAMOUNT—Canary yellow, shading to cream. Straight stiff stems. \$1.00 each.

IRMA STARK—One of the best white cactus for florist purposes. Very free blooming and good keeper. 75c each.

LUCKY STRIKE—Very large, pure white on exceptionally long stiff stems. Flowers 12 inches in diameter are common. \$1.00.

ROLLO BOY—Delicate shade of amber shading to old gold. One of the most striking advances in the hybrid cactus section. A prize winner with both local and Eastern growers. \$1.00 each.

SANTA ANNA—Beautiful salmon rose suffused with gold. Petals long and wavy which enhances the beauty of the flower. Does very well in a warm climate. \$2.00 each.

SISKIYOU—Color a mauve pink. One of the largest introduced in this class. \$1.00 each.

STILLETTO—An English Cactus of clear lemon yellow. 50c each.

TRUSTY—Delightful shade of pale pink; a fine florist and garden variety. 75c each.

Pompon Dahlias

Postpaid to fourth zone, 30c each, \$2.75 per dozen except varieties priced otherwise.

This class produces small double flowers in great profusion. Splendid for cutting owing to their keeping qualities. Grow about 2½ feet high and very bushy.

The following collection is the best from England and California. Each variety is perfect in form and size for exhibition purposes. For cut flowers they will last five days in the home.

AIMEE—Small flower of bronze on very long stems. 50c each.

BLUSH GEM—Pale pink, edged cerise. 35c each.

CANDY KID—Coral pink shading to lavender; perfect stem. 50c each.

DEE DEE—Good lavender; very long perfect stems. 50c each.

DONALD GORDON—Attractive burnt orange. 50c each.

ELIZABETH—Golden yellow, edged brownish red. 50c each.

GIRLIE—Beautiful pure rosy lilac. Much in demand. 50c each.

GLOW—Light old rose to coral. One of the favorites. 50c each.

HAZEL DELL—Clear pink, cerise edge. 50c each.

JANET—Gold shading to bronze. 50c each.

LEDA BEELER—Deep lilac, very small, good stems. 50c each.

JOE FETTE—White; small and graceful; an ideal pom. 50c each.

LEOLA—Soft pink; perfect formation. 50c each.

LITTLE DONALD Garnet—One of the best. 50c each.

MARS—Bright red. 35c each.

NERESSIA—Rose tinted silver. 50c each.

ORANGE—Deep orange shade. 35c each.

REGULUS—Excellent bright purple; very small 50c each.

ROSA WILMOTH—Rose pink. 35c each.

SUNNY DAYBREAK—Apricot edged red; fine form. 50c each.

TOMMY KEITH—Crimson, tipped white. 35c each.

TOM THUMB—A California lilliputian pom which is the smallest garnet in cultivation. Ideal for exhibition purposes. 50c each.

YELLOW GEM—Fine canary yellow with good stems. 50c each.

Peony Flowered Dahlias

The flowers of this type are very large, averaging eight inches across when full grown. The petals are broad and ribbon-like. The center shows, adding an artistic charm, closely resembling the semi-double paeonies in appearance.

CREAM KING—Deep cream; immense size. 75c each.

GORGEOUS—Yellow, shading to bright scarlet. Flowers of gigantic size on long stiff stems. \$1.00.

THE ORIOLE—A giant; a striking combination of burnt orange, red and yellow, often tipped white. 50c each.

CITY OF PORTLAND—Giant canary yellow on long erect stems. 50c each.

SUNSET WATERS—Bright crimson scarlet, heavily tipped gold. 75c each.

ARCTIC—Very large pure white; very popular. 50c each.

Show Dahlias

The Show Dahlias are closely quilled, ball-shaped flowers, full to the center, showing regular arrangements of florets.

GENERAL HAIG—Brilliant scarlet; prolific bloomer on long stems. 75c each.

CLARA SEATON—Apricot bronze. 50c each.

DREER'S WHITE—Pure glistening white; the best white in this class. 35c each.

GOLD MEDAL—Canary yellow, flaked red. 50c ea.

PURPLE KING—Deep rich purple maroon. 50c each.

GLADIOLUS

Giant Late Flowering Gladiolus

Prices on Gladiolus are postpaid to fourth zone.

Gladiolus are of the easiest culture and should be planted in every garden. Plant in any good garden soil three inches deep and seven to eight inches apart. For best results apply a little fertilizer and water liberally.

AMERICA—A beautiful shade of soft lavender pink. Orchid-like in coloring and texture. A very popular florist's variety. 7c each; 75c doz. \$5 per 100.

BYRON L. SMITH—A refined lavender pink; a magnificent variety. 15c each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.50 per 100.

HALLEY—A beautiful early blooming variety; color delicate salmon pink tinged with rose. 7c ea.; 75c per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

HERADA—Very large flowers of pure mauve, on tall, straight spikes; an unusual color, and very effective cut flower. 8c each; 85c per doz. \$5 per 100.

MRS. FRANCES KING—A lovely light scarlet; one of the best for florists. 7c each; 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON—One of the finest varieties yet introduced. In color a lovely salmon-pink, with brilliant red blotches in the throat. A rare and wonderful color combination. 7c each; 75c per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.



LATE FLOWERING GLADIOLUS—BARON HULOT

PANAMA—This grand variety resembles America, but is a deeper pink. Colors a rich rose pink. 8c each; 85c dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

PEACE—A beautiful variety with large white flowers; interior petals feathered pale lilac. 8c each; 85c per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

PRINCE OF WALES—A beautiful color of delicate apricot pink suffused salmon; one of the best recent introductions. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.50 per 100.

SCHWABEN—Clear canary-yellow with small blotch of deep garnet in the throat. Considered the best yellow variety. 7c each; 75c dozen; \$5 per 100.

YELLOW HAMMER—Pure yellow lightly marked with red in the throat. A beautiful variety for cutting. 8c each; 85c per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

WILBRINK—A lovely flesh pink with creamy blotch on lower petals. 8c each; 85c doz.; \$6 per 100.

MRS. DR. NORTON—A delicate pink, shading to rose pink at tips of petals; lower petals blotched with soft yellow. 8c each; 85c doz.; \$6.00 per 100.

GOLD EAGLE—Deep rich yellow; blooms daintily frilled. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

MARMORA—Large, stately and most unusual in colors, which are lavender gray with a glowing petunia colored blotch. Eight or more blooms open at one time. 25c each; \$2.25 per doz.

NANCY HANKS—Rich apricot to orange pink with grenadine tongue. Vigorous grower. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.

MRS. F. C. PETERS—Arched-lavender, the throat stained deeply with fine-purple. Many large flowers open at one time, on tall erect spikes. 08c each; 85c per doz.

MRS. LEON DOUGLAS—One of the largest and finest. Begonia rose, striped, marked with flame scarlet. 07c each; 75c per doz.

PEARL OF CALIFORNIA—Clear La France pink. Immense spikes. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

W. H. PHIPPS—Beautiful La France pink, overlaid light salmon. Lower petals faintly striped and speckled ruby; enormous flowers. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.

LATE FLOWERING GLADIOLUS—*Continued*



LATE FLOWERING GLADIOLUS—PRINCE OF WALES

ANNA EBERIUS—Dark velvety purple; throat deeper shade; flowers of large size on long spikes. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.50 per 100.

ROSE ASH (Ashes of Roses)—A new color in Gladiolus. A beautiful shade of old rose overlaid and blended with pink. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.50 per 100.

JACK LONDON—Light salmon with vermillion stripes. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

EVELYN KIRTLAND—Beautiful shade of rosy pink, shading to shell pink at the center. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

E. J. SHAYLOR—Beautiful shade of pure deep rose pink. 8c each; 85c per dozen.

A. B. KUNDRED—Immense tall, large variety flowers, delicate deep cream intensely ruffled. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

DIANA—Very attractive red, large spikes. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

EARLY SUNRISE—Very early variety. Color salmon. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

PURPLE GLORY—Large ruffled flowers of the deepest shade of velvety maroon. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

MARY PICKFORD—Large expanded blooms, delicate creamy white, throat suffused with soft canary yellow. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

CARMEN SYLVA—Large snow-white flowers; well placed on tall stems. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

GOLDEN MEASURE—Rich golden yellow; large open flowers. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

BARON HULOT—Rich indigo blue. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

LOS ANGELES (The Cut and Come Again Glad)—Clear bright pink with deeper pink feather in throat. Graceful in form and exquisite in color. Unrivalled for cutting purposes owing to its producing more full sized spikes than any variety we know of. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

PFITZERS TRIUMPH—Enormous flowers of bright flaming salmon with a cherry blotch in the throat. A most striking variety. 15c each \$1.50 per doz.

VEILCHEBLAN—A large flowering clear deep violet-blue. Tall and vigorous. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

VIRGINIA (Scarlet Princes) — Large well formed flowers of a beautiful shade of glowing scarlet on tall spike. 06c each; 60c per doz.

MRS VAN KONYENBURG—Clear bluish violet. Tall elegant spike; one of the best in this shade. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

BETTY NUTHALL—Beautiful warm light carol, with pale orange throat. Tall graceful spikes carrying six to eight large, well expanded blooms open at one time. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

GOLDEN DREAM—Clear deep golden yellow, of splendid substance. Tall and large flowered. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.

MINUET—An exquisite flower of beautiful clear lavender. Good size and heavy substance. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

DR. F. E. BENNETT—Brilliant flame scarlet with ruby throat. Flowers of good substance. Superior to Virginia. 07c each; 75c per doz.

HEAVENLY BLUE—Large clear delicate lavender blue of great refinement and elegance. Reverse of petals much darker. Flowers lighter than Mrs. Van Konynenburk. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

LAGOMARSINO SPECIAL MIXTURE—This mixture is comprised of only the named varieties. \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.50 per 100.

RAINBOW MIXTURE—A collection of most beautiful Gladiolus, offering a wide range of beautiful colors. 50c dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

LILIES

Postpaid to Fourth Zone

LILIUM AURATUM (Gold Banded Lily)—The most beautiful variety of all the lily family; should be in every garden. Flowers white, dotted crimson, with clear golden band running through the center of each petal; very fragrant. 25c each; \$2.50 doz.; also 35c and \$3.50 per dozen.

LILIUM LONGIFLORUM GIGANTEUM—Flowers of largest size and purest white. 25c ea.; \$2.50 doz.

LILIUM RUBRUM MELPOMENE—Frosted white, spotted, clouded and bearded with pinkish crimson. Petals deeply incurved and widely bordered red. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

LILIUM TIGRINUM FLORO PLENA (Double Tiger Lily)—This magnificent lily is of stately habit; bearing immense clusters of very large, double flowers, nodding on tall, strong stems; color bright orange red, spotted with black. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

LILIUM REGALE (Regal Lily)—Bulbs 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen. Also 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.



LILIUM AURATUM (GOLD BANDED LILY)

LILY OF THE VALLEY

Postpaid to Fourth Zone

A great favorite with everyone, and the most useful and charming of our spring flowering plants. The pure white, delicately scented bell-shaped blossoms are very useful for cutting and always in great demand. Select a partially shaded situation protected from the winds for best results. We offer nice, strong pips. Per doz. 75c; per 100, \$5.50 postpaid.

MONTBRETIAS

Postpaid to Fourth Zone

Very desirable flowers. Bloom early in Summer. Flowers are borne on long, graceful spikes resembling somewhat a gladiolus. Color a beautiful golden bronze. A very good cut flower. **CULTURE**—Plant several bulbs in a clump about 2 inches deep. 75c dozen; \$5.50 per hundred.

TURBAN RANUNCULUS

Postpaid to Fourth Zone

This class has full compact double flowers, somewhat resembling the Pom Pom Dahlias. The colors are very attractive, being dark rich red, golden yellow, pale pink and white, including some variegated forms. The long graceful stems and delicate foliage make them very desirable for cut flowers.

(Culture—Plant bulbs 1 inch deep and 6 inches apart. The bulbs have curious rootlets projecting outward and these should be planted downward. For a quicker start, soak bulbs in water one or two hours before planting.)

Lagomarsino's Special Double Mixture—75c doz.; \$5.00 per hundred.

GIANT FRENCH RANUNCULUS

This class of Ranunculus are especially desirable. The flowers are larger than the Turban strain and come in a wide range of beautiful colors. While the bulbs of this strain do not all produce double flowers, the semi-double flowers are equally attractive. 50 per dozen; \$3.50 per hundred.

TUBEROSES

Postpaid to Fourth Zone

One of the most delightfully fragrant and beautiful of the Summer flowering bulbs. Very easily grown and excellent for cut flowers. Double Pearl—10c each; 75c per dozen.



LILY OF THE VALLEY

PERENNIAL FLOWER PLANTS

The following perennial flower plants we offer in three and four-inch pots. All plants have a good strong root system, will bloom the first season and will be at their best the second year. The prices quoted are f. o. b. Sacramento. Where plants are ordered for parcel post shipment an additional twenty-five cents per dozen should be added for shipments to the second zone, thirty-five cents to the third zone, and fifty-five cents to the fourth zone. On orders of two dozen or more of perennials in pots we suggest shipment by express. Six plants are sold at the dozen rate but where less than six of one variety are ordered the price of each single plant applies.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)—Old time favorites. Graceful and hardy perennials that thrive in either sun or shade and lend themselves to any form of planting. **Long Spurred Hybrids**—The finest of the Columbines. The large flowers are of varied shades of blue, lavender, red and white. 3-inch pots—15c each, \$1.50 per doz. 4-inch pots—25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

ASTERS (Hardy Perennial or Michaelmas Daisies)—These fill a most important place in all hardy flower gardens giving a wealth of bloom during the Fall when most other hardy flowers are past. 4-inch pots—25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

CANTERBURY BELLS (Campanula)—One of the most valuable hardy garden flowers of much variety and form. They are of easy culture growing well in any good soil. The bloom will last much longer if planted in partial shade. 3-inch pots—15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

COREOPSIS—One of the best hardy plants. Large, bright yellow flowers. Fine for cut flowers. 3-inch pots—15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur)—The Perennial Larkspurs are among the most showy of hardy flowering plants.

Gold Medal Hybrids—The finest strain of mixed Hybrids ever offered. The original stock came from England, and consisted of the best named varieties. The plants are of strong, robust growth, with tall spikes of flowers two feet and over long. The colors running more in the blue. 3-inch pots—15c each; \$1.50 per dozen. 4-inch pots—25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Wrexham Strain (Hollyhock Delphinium)—The chief distinguishing features of this strain are the extraordinary length and the tapering and spire-like shape of the spikes, together with the indescribably rich and varied tints of its bloom. Strong plants. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

DIANTHUS ALLWOODI (New Perpetual-Flowering Hardy Pinks)—They flower continuously from Spring until late in the Autumn. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)—They make a fine background for other lower-growing plants or among shrubbery, thriving in half shade as well as in the open.

The Shirley Hybrids—The vigorous plants attain a height of 5 to 7 feet with spikes of bloom 4 feet in length. A wide range of colors handsomely spotted and blotched. 3-inch pots—15c each; \$1.50 per dozen. 4-inch pots—25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

GAILLARDIA—Continuing in bloom from early Summer till late Autumn; excellent for beds, borders or for cutting.

Portola—Brilliant rich coppery-scarlet, each petal heavily tipped or margined with golden yellow. 3-inch pots—15c each; \$1.50 per dozen. 4-inch pots—25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

GERBERA (Transvaal Daisy)—Large daisy-like flowers, 2 to 4 inches across, borne on long stems. Colors: White to crimson, pink, rose, yellow and lilac.

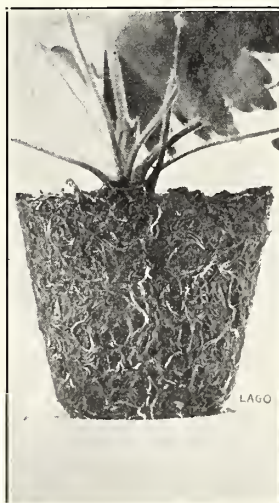
Jamesoni Hybrids—In 3 inch pots, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen. 4 inch pots, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.



DELPHINIUM—
GOLD MEDAL HYBRIDS



PLANT OF DELPHINIUM
GOLD MEDAL HYBRIDS



ROOT DEVELOPMENT OF ONE
OF OUR PERENNIAL PLANTS



PLANT OF GEUM
(MRS. BRADSHAW)



GERBERA
(TRANSSVAAL DAISY)

PHLOX—These do well in almost any soil and position, and flower freely through a long season. We offer twelve separate shades of this popular flower. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Anna Cook—Soft lilac pink.

Bridesmaid—White with crimson eye.

Champs Elysee—Fine dark pink.

Eclaeur—Rosy Magenta.

Mrs. Jenkins—The best pure white.

Mrs. R. P. Struthers—Bright red.

Rheinlander—Salmon-pink, red eye.

Rynstrom—Deep rosy pink.

Mme. P. Dunthrie—Delicate pink.

Isabel—Fine salmon pink.

Sir Edward Landseer—Crimson.

Sunshine—Aniline-red, crimson eye.

PRIMROSE (*Primula Veris*; *Border Primroses*)—Colors from pure white to rich crimson. 3-inch pots—15c each; \$1.50 doz. 4-inch pots—25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

PYRETHRUM (*Painted Daisy*)—Color charming and wonderful; lasting qualities. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

GYPHOPHILA, *Double Snow-White*—The plant grows from three to three and one-half feet high, bearing its pretty little double white flowers in muchly branched panicles which, when cut, can be

PERENNIAL FLOWER PLANTS (*Continued*)

GEUM (*Mrs. Bradshaw*)—Large double brilliant orange scarlet flowers. Blooms throughout the Summer and excellent for cut flowers. 3-inch pots—15c each; \$1.50 per dozen. 4-inch pots—25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Lady Stratheden—Same as above except is golden glow. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

GOLDEN GLOW—A well known popular plant, a strong robust grower, attaining a height of 5 to 6 feet. 3-inch pots—15c each; \$1.50 per dozen. 4-inch pots—25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

HOLLYHOCK—Height 6 to 8 feet. The plants we offer are grown from seed of the double varieties but a certain percentage will come single. The single are also very attractive. 3-inch pots—15c each; \$1.50 per dozen. 4-inch pots—25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

ORIENTAL POPPY—Orange-scarlet flowers. 3 inch pots, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen. 4 inch pots, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

PENSTEMON—3-inch pots—15c each; \$1.50 doz. 4-inch pots—25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

VIOLA, *Jersey Gem*—Pure violet-blue flowers excellent for cutting and for borders or rockery. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

used to great advantage with other flowers or by themselves as they retain their beauty for months. The plants we offer are grown from seed and some will not be double. 3-inch pots—25c each; \$2.50 doz.

CARNATIONS

Strong, well rooted plants grown from cuttings.

The Carnation plants we offer here are the large flowering and are the same as used in floral shops for cut flowers. For shipment by parcel post add 25c per dozen to second zone, 35c to third zone, 55c to fourth zone.

London Smoke Purplish gunmetal

Maine Sunshine Yellow

Matchless Red

Mt. Hood White

Royal Purple Purple

Ward Pink

Yellow Variegated—Very free bloomer. In a planting of the above some of these should be included on account of their fine blooming quality. Strong well rooted plants.

All the above:

In three-inch pots—15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

In four-inch pots—25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.



GAILLARDIA,
PORTOLA



ANTIRRHINUM, OR SNAPDRAGON
SUPER-GIANT



STOCK, EARLY GIANT
IMPERIAL

FLOWER PLANTS

ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL (Seedlings)

The following flower plants are grown from seed at our nurseries in East Sacramento. Only seed of the highest quality and of the improved strains is used. The perennial flower plants, or seedlings, we offer here will bloom the first season, except the varieties marked with an asterisk which will not bloom until next season. All flower plants except where noted are grown in flats and each flat contains five dozen plants.

NOTE—The prices on flower plants by the single dozen are postpaid to the fourth zone. The price per flat is f. o. b. Sacramento, purchaser paying transportation charges. When five dozen plants of one variety can be used shipment is made by flats and the plants arrive in perfect condition. The plants are grown right in the soil in the flat and are well rooted and give excellent results.

	Per Doz.	Per Flat
Asters, mixed colors	\$0.50	\$1.50
Antirrhinum or Snapdragon Super		
Giants .....	.50	1.50
Calendula, or Pot Marigold "Orange King" .....	.50	1.50
*Cantebury Bells (seedlings).....	.75	.....

For shipments to second zone add 25c per doz., 35c to third zone, and 55c to fourth zone.

	Per Doz.	Per Flat
Pansies, Large Flowering, Beautiful Colors	\$0.50	\$1.50
Pansies, Italian Giants, New Gigantic Blooms on long stems, beautiful shades .....	.75	2.00
Salvia, Flowering Sage.....	.50	1.50
Scabiosa, mixed .....	.50	1.50
Stocks, Double, mixed.....	.50	1.50
Sweet William (seedlings).....	.50	1.50
Verbena, mixed .....	.50	1.50
Violets, Giant Single.....	.50	1.50
Wallflower, Single, mixed.....	.50	1.50
Zinnia, Giant Dahlia Flowered.....	.50	1.50

NOTE—At our nurseries we have a very large stock of many different varieties of Perennials and Rock Garden plants which we are not listing here this season on account of space. If interested in varieties of Rock and Alpine plants as well as other perennials that are not listed here we will be pleased to mail our list.

	Per Doz.	Per Flat
Cosmos, mixed	\$0.50	\$1.50
Daisy, English (Bellis Perennis).....	.50	1.50
Gaillardia, Grandiflora mixed.....	.50	1.50
*Hollyhock (seedlings).....	.50	1.50
Marigold, Tall African, mixed.....	.50	1.50
Marigold, Dwarf French.....	.50	1.50
Petunias, Single Bedding, mixed.....	.50	1.50

PETUNIAS

DOUBLE—The double petunia plants we offer are grown from cuttings and therefore every plant will produce double flowers. In 3-inch pots, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

POMPON CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Parcels post shipment: Add 25c doz. to 2nd zone; 35c to 3rd zone; 55c to 4th.

The following are well rooted plants in three-inch pots. 25c each; \$2.50 doz.
Becky Roach, Yellow; French Hardy, White; Illona, Rosy Lavender; Nesco Rose, Rose; New York, Bronze.

BUTTON CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Parcels post shipment: Add 25c doz. to 2nd zone; 35c to 3rd zone; 55c to 4th.

Strong, well rooted plants in three-inch pots. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.
Baby Margaret, white; Button Rose, rose; Roda, purple; Rufus, red.

GERANIUMS

Strong, well rooted plants from 4-inch pots—35c each. Postpaid, 50c each.

Helen Mitchell, Red; E. G. Hill, Salmon Pink; Jean Viaud, Rose Pink; Lady Washington, Trailing.

PELARGONIUMS

Gardeners Joy—White, dark center. Lucy Becker—Lavender pink, dark center. Easter Greeting—Deep lavender pink, dark center. Swabian Maid—Purplish red, very dark center. Wurtonbergia—Very dark purplish red, dark center. In four-inch pots—50c each. Postpaid, 65c each.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Large Flowering Varieties

For parcel post shipment, add 10c per plant

These large flowering varieties are grown commercially for cut flower purposes and are the ones which make such splendid displays in the floral shops. Strong, well grown plants in 3-inch pots.

	Each
Bronze Turner	50c
Pink Turner	50c
White Turner	25c
Yellow Turner	25c
Major Bonnofon (yellow incurved flowers)....	25c
Murillo, best red	50c
Pink Chieftain (incurved flowers).....	25c
J. W. Prince, pink	25c



ONE OF OUR
CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANTS

HERBS

More and more the development of culinary art calls for the use of what are known in recipes as the "sweet herbs." Chervil is frequently mentioned in imported recipes although it is a comparatively unknown herb to American gardens. Parsley is a regular standby and every gardener has a few plants of it. Basil, Sweet Majoram, and the savories are other seasoning herbs easily grown from seed and ready to pick during the summer. Sage is another old standby seasoning, used for poultry. Thyme is also well known. A small patch of these herbs, some of which are annuals and others perennials, will give an ample supply for pickling and drying for winter use. Herbs delight in a rich mellow soil. Sow seeds early in the spring and when seedlings are up a few inches thin out to proper distance, or transplant. To dry for winter use they should be cut on a dry day, just before they come into full blossom, tied in bunches and hung up or spread thinly on a floor where they can dry quickly.

ANISE (*pimpinella anisum*)—An annual cultivated principally for its seeds which have a fragrant, agreeable smell and pleasant taste; used medicinally for aromatic cordials, and for relief of colic and nausea. Leaves are sometimes used for garnishing and flavoring. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.

BALM (*melissa officinalis*)—A perennial easily propagated by division of roots or from seed. Leaves have a fragrant odor similar to lemons and are used for making balm tea for use in fevers; also for making a pleasant beverage called balm wine. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

BASIL, Sweet—Annual. (See page 8 for descriptions and use.) Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

BORAGE (*borago officinalis*)—Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c. (See page 12.)

CARAWAY (*carum carui*)—Annual. Cultivated for its seeds which are used in confectionery, cakes, etc. Leaves sometimes used in soups, for flavoring liquors, and for colic in children. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c.

CHALLATS—Resemble small onions, and tops are used in seasoning imparting an onion flavor. Lb. 30c.

CHERVIL—Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c. See page 19.

CHIVES—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c. See page 21.

CORIANDER (*coriandrum sativum*)—Annual. Cultivated for its seed which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c.

DILL—Annual. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c. See page 25.

HERB ROOTS

We offer strong pot grown plants of the following herbs which can be used the first season. Plants offered are grown in three or four-inch pots:

Rosemary, Sage, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme—35c each; postpaid, 50c each.

Tarragon—These plants we offer in strong clumps at 50c per clump, postpaid.

FENNELL, Sweet—Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c. See page 27.

HOREHOUND (*marrubium vulgare*)—Perennial. Aromatic odor and bitter, pungent taste. Used medicinally, especially in cough syrups. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; 2 oz. 85c.

HYSSOP (*hyssopus officinalis*)—Perennial. Aromatic odor and warm pungent taste. Used as a stimulant, expectorant and mild tonic. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

LAVENDER (*lavendula spica*)—Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c. See page 30.

MARJORAM, Sweet (*ariganum marjorana*)—Perennial. An aromatic herb for seasoning. The young tender tops and leaves are used green in summer to flavor broths, dressings, sauces, etc., and are also dried for winter use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c.

PEPPERMINT—Used for flavoring but chiefly for distillation of the valuable essence. Pkt. 25c.

ROSEMARY (*rosmarinus officinalis*)—Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c. See page 44.

SAFFRON (*carthamus tinctorius*)—Annual. Cultivated for its flowers which are used principally for coloring, and sometimes for flavoring. Flowers should be picked when in full bloom. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

SAGE (*salvia officinalis*)—Perennial. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 2 oz. 50c. See page 44.

SAVORY, Summer (*satureia hortensis*)—Annual. Dried stems, leaves and flowers are used extensively for seasoning, especially in dressings and soups. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c.

TARRAGON—Perennial. For flavoring vinegar. We offer the plants only of this. See Herb Roots.

THYME (*thymus vulgaris*)—Perennial. Aromatic herb, used principally for seasoning. Leaves are sometimes used to make a tea for the purpose of relieving a nervous headache. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

WORMWOOD—Perennial. Plant of fragrant and spicy odor, but with intensely bitter taste. Leaves are used as a tonic, vermifuge and as a dressing for fresh bruises. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.



THYME



SWEET MARJORAM

VEGETABLE PLANTS

All the vegetable plants we offer are grown at our nurseries in East Sacramento. Except where noted, all vegetable plants are grown in flats and each flat contains approximately one hundred plants. A very satisfactory manner in which to buy plants is by the flat and have them shipped by express, truck, etc. In this way they arrive in perfect condition. Each flat contains one variety and shipments cannot be made of different varieties in one flat.

Where less than one hundred plants are ordered the plants are shipped loose in moss. It sometimes happens that we are sold out of some varieties in full flats in which case we will, unless otherwise instructed, ship the order packed loose in moss.

Prices on vegetable plants quoted by the dozen are postpaid to the fourth postal zone. Prices by the hundred or flat are f. o. b. Sacramento, purchaser paying transportation charges. We make no charge for packing.

For larger quantities write for prices.



ONION PLANTS—
Onion Plants are tied in bunches of 100 Plants

ARTICHOKE ROOTS—See Page 3.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—See Page 4.

BROCCOLI — Lago Giant March and Italian Green Sprouting. 25c per doz.; \$1.00 per flat. Plants ready July 15th to October 1st.

CABBAGE—Early Flat Dutch, Early York, Savoy or Curly. 25c per doz.; \$1.00 per flat. Plants ready November 1st to May 1st, June 15th to Nov. 1st.

CAULIFLOWER—Early Snowball, Danish Giant. 25c per doz.; \$1.00 per flat. Plants ready August 1st to October 1st.

CARDONI—Plants are not grown in flats and are always shipped loose. 75c per doz.; \$2.50 per 100. Plants ready April 1st to August 1st.

CELERY—Golden Self Blanching, Giant Pascal or Green. 25c per doz.; \$1.00 per flat. Plants ready May 1st to September 1st.

CHIVES—These come in clumps and are always shipped loose. 25c per clump. Plants ready November 1st to May 1st.

EGGPLANT—25c per doz.; \$1.00 per flat. Plants ready February 1st to June 1st.

HORSERADISH—50c per doz. Plants ready fall and spring.

KALE—Tall Curled Scotch, Jersey Cow or Chicken. 25c per doz.; \$1.00 per flat. Plants ready same as cabbage.

LETTUCE—Los Angeles. Plants ready September 1st to May 1st. 25c per doz.; \$1.00 per flat.

ONION—California Early Red Flat, Italian Red. Plants ready November 1st to May 1st. Australian Brown, ready March 1st. Onion plants are shipped loose. 25c per 100, \$2.00 per 1000; 30c per 100, \$2.50 per 1000 postpaid to fourth zone. See Page 35.

PARSLEY—Moss Curled. 30c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100 loose, postpaid.

PEPPERS—Bell or Bull-nose, Italian Bell, California Wonder, Wax (for pickling), Chili, and Cayenne. 25c per doz.; \$1.00 per flat. Plants ready February 1st to June 1st.

RHUBARB ROOTS—See Page 43.

TOMATO—Sparks Earliana, New Stone, Ponderosa or Beefsteak, San Jose Canner, Yellow Egg, Marglobe. 25c per doz.; \$1.00 per flat. Plants ready February 1st to June 1st.

SWEET POTATOES



Sweet Potatoes are grown from plants and not from tubers like the Irish Potatoes.

SWEET POTATO—25c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100 plants, loose, postpaid to fourth zone; 500 plants, \$1.00 per 100, f. o. b. Sacramento. Write for prices on larger quantities. Plants ready April 1st to July 1st.



ANGELE PERNET

ROSES

ROSES OF RECENT INTRODUCTION

Strong two-year-old budded plants.
Postpaid to fourth zone.

ANGELE PERNET (HT)—Long buds of deep, flaming orange opening to semi-double blooms of brilliant, reddish-apricot. An entirely new and distinct shade. The strikingly colored petals are beautifully notched and frilled. Foliage is glossy and remarkably free from mildew. 60c each.

CUBA (HT)—Brilliant orange-scarlet buds which open to large almost single blooms of vermillion and orange. The most vividly colored rose grown. Its glorious color and profuse blooming habit make it a supreme bedding rose. If cut in the bud stage, it is most striking for indoor decorations. 60c each.

DAME EDITH HELEN (HT)—This new pink rose has every quality to endear it to the heart of every rose-lover. A strong grower, well clothed with good foliage. Wonderful pointed buds which open slowly to very large, perfectly formed blooms with broad substantial petals which recurve sharply. The color in all stages is an even shade of brilliant pink. Its fragrance won it the Clay Cup in England in 1926 for the best sweet-scented rose shown that year. 60c each.

FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS—Remarkable for length and beautiful form of its apricot buds, also for its unusually bright, glistening foliage. The open blooms of golden buff are quite full and hold their color exceptionally well. 75c each.

IMPERIAL POTENTATE—H. T. This fine new garden rose bears splendidly formed buds of rich rosy carmine which open to crisp-petalled blooms of dark shining rose-pink shaded lighter on reverse of petals. Fragrance is exceptionally fine and fresh. Foliage thick and leathery. A strong growing rose that we highly recommend. 60c each.

LADY MARGARET STEWART—Gorgeous new rose, highly recommended. Its long, high-centered buds of orange-yellow are veined and splashed scarlet; the reverse of petal is orange and carmine. As flowers open, colors blend to deep sunflower-yellow. Flowers fully double, large size, good form. Dark green abundant foliage. 60c each.

LORD CHARLEMONT—The long pointed, high centered buds are the most nearly perfect of any red rose grown. Flowers produced singly on good strong stems. Color brilliant glowing crimson with almost black shadings. Open blooms fully double, large, delicately fragrant. 75c each.

MARGARET MCGREDY—Large semi-double blooms of orange-scarlet and oriental red changing in mature flower to carmine-rose. Blooms borne on strong stems that carry flowers upright. Unusually strong grower and abundant producer. 75c each.

MRS. F. R. PIERSON—H. T. A very much improved Premier. Color: A dark cardinal red, very vigorous, sweetly scented; long stems, foliage large, dark and abundant. 60c each.

HERBERT HOOVER—Vigorous grower producing large buds on very long, strong stems. Outer petals dark pink shading to pure apricot at center. \$1.00 each.

MRS. HENRY BOWLES—Warm pink flushed with salmon. Great profusion of well shaped blooms. Constant bloomer from early spring to late fall. Very popular. 60c each.

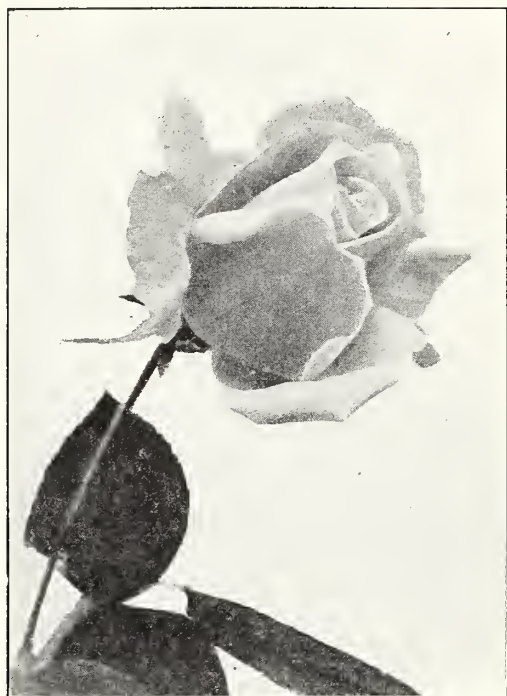
THE QUEEN ALEXANDRA—H. T. A rose of unusual beauty in all stages with a sensational color combination—intense vermillion on inside and gold on reverse of petals which spring from a deep orange base. Its moderate height and free flowering habit make it an exceptionally good bedding rose. 50c each.

REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS—Long buds varying from deep coppery-pink to orange and red. Open blooms are pure golden yellow inside and copper and red outside. Flowers large, full, and of rich fragrance. 50c each.

SOV. de GEORGES PERNET—Substantial buds of distinctive form opening to immense flowers of metallic rose, shading through copper to gold at base of petals. Splendid garden rose, being a strong grower, with wonderfully beautiful blooms borne profusely. 60c each.

TALISMAN—The coloring is most unusual, being a combination of gold, apricot, pink and old rose in mingled splashes, streaks and blends. Buds of splendid form; fragrant as Mme. Butterfly. Remarkably popular. 75c each.

OLYMPIAD—A 1932 introduction and the sensation of the rose world. Color is gorgeous coppery-rose and oriental red with each petal marked with gold at the base. Buds are long, well-formed and borne on good, strong stems. \$2.00 each.



SOUV. DE CLAUDIUS PERNET

ROSE MARIE—H. T. Flowers deep pink, beautifully formed buds, very free bloomer. Foliage clear green. Vigorous grower. A rose that is getting more popular each year. **Price 75c.**

SENSATION (HT)—Large, crimson scarlet. Perfect in its long pointed bud as well as in the fully developed double flower. Sweetly scented. Strong grower, particularly brilliant in late autumn.

SHOT SILK (HT)—Introduction in 1924, and awarded the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society of England. Color orange-rose, overshot with golden yellow and flushed soft rose. Bud of beautiful shape, the open flowers cupped with reflexing outer petals. Growth vigorous and free with beautiful foliage. A sweetly scented rose of exceptional merit.

SOV. de CLAUDIUS PERNET—Flowers of striking sunflower-yellow, deeper in center; long pointed, exquisitely shaped buds on long stiff stems. Vigorous grower; brilliant foliage.

SUNBURST (HT)—A very beautiful yellow rose, strongly suffused with orange at the center. Buds and developed flowers of good form, sweet-scented.

SUNSTAR (HT)—Flowers semi-double, deep orange and yellow, veined, edged and splashed with crimson and vermillion in the newly opened blooms. The color is strikingly vivid but fleeting.

WILLIAM F. DREER (HT)—A beautiful rose of the same parentage as Los Angeles, and which, as far as coloring is concerned, is not comparable to any other variety. The flowers, beautiful in all stages, are at their best in the half-expanded flower. These, in expanding, are of a soft silvery shell-pink, at certain stages of development, a golden suffusion illuminates the entire flower. The delicate coloring is especially good when grown in partial shade.

ROSES

ROSES OF SPECIAL MERIT

Strong two-year-old budded plants.

50c each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Postpaid to fourth zone.

BETTY UPRICHARD (HT)—A variety that is destined to become a favorite garden rose. The color is a charming salmon-pink shaded orange-cerise, very distinct. The buds are of good form and develop into deliciously scented perfect blooms; vigorous growth and free flowering.

GOLDEN EMBLEM (PER)—A new rose destined to become very popular. Color: a beautiful golden yellow. The lovely long buds of golden yellow are beautifully tinted with crimson on the outer petals. The glossy green foliage is particularly fine, does not mildew, and buds are borne on long stiff stems above the strong growing, vigorous bushes. Opens to a full golden-yellow flower.

GOLDEN OPHELIA (HT)—An excellent seedling of Ophelia. The flower is of medium size, deep golden buff in the center, paling slightly toward the outer petals; of perfect symmetrical form, and the plant is a sturdy, stiff-stemmed grower.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ—H. T. Rich scarlet overlaid with crimson. A wonderfully free bloomer. Flowers are of medium size. Growth is so vigorous it is sometimes classed as a climber. Unexcelled for a tall hedge rose.

HOOSIER BEAUTY (HT)—One of the most distinctive roses grown. The dark red buds are long, slender and of almost perfect form. The open bloom with ranges in color from a velvety red to a brilliant crimson is of such size and substance that one is surprised that it has opened from a bud so slender and elegant. The fragrance is of fresh, spicy quality.

IRISH ELEGANCE—H. T. Single bronze-pink blooms which, while expanding, assume varied apricot hues. Blooms abundantly and has very decorative foliage. **Price 75c.**

IRISH FIREFLAME (HT)—Orange and crimson buds, opening to very large single blooms of gold and apricot with pink shadings. Foliage bronze and dark green. An unusually strong growing rose.

MISS LOLITA ARMOUR (HT)—Flowers of deep coral-red with gold and copper suffusion changing to old rose and buff; very double and cup shaped. A remarkably beautiful and popular rose.

MRS. S. K. RINDGE (HT)—Color clear rich chrome-yellow; outside of petals stained at base with Indian red. As the flowers mature, become suffused with salmon-pink. Stiff stem.

PADRE (HT)—Color of this rose immediately challenges attention; coppery-red shaded with yellow at base of petals, a brilliant color combination appealing to everyone. The beautiful long buds are borne on very long, stiff stems.

PINK MAMAN COCHET—T. Rose pink with lighter creamy yellow center. Growth extremely strong. The beautifully formed buds persist until very late in the fall and winter. **Price 75c.**



LOS ANGELES

LADY HILLINGTON (T)—A beautiful shade of apricot yellow; beautiful in the bud. A strong, vigorous grower and a very free bloomer.

LOS ANGELES (HT)—By all odds one of the finest roses ever introduced. Very vigorous growth, producing a continuous succession of long-stemmed flowers of luminous flame-pink, toned coral and shaded with translucent gold at base of petals. In richness of fragrance it equals the finest Marechal Niel. Buds long and pointed, expanding into flowers of mammoth proportions. Beauty of color is maintained from incipient bud until the last petal drops.

MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT (The Daily Mail Rose) (HT)—Winner of gold cup which was offered by the London Daily Mail for the best new rose. In color its buds are coral-red shaded yellow at base. Open flowers are medium size, semi-double of superb coral-red.

MRS. AARON WARD (HT)—Deep, rich Indian-yellow. One of the most beautiful roses.

MRS. CHARLES RUSSEL (HT)—Brilliant rosy carmine with scarlet center. Flowers beautifully formed and borne on long strong stems; one of the very popular cut flower varieties and equally good for the garden.

OPHELIA (HT)—A rose admired by all. Its flowers are held erect on long, stiff stems and produced in great profusion; color a most pleasing delicate tint of salmon flesh, shaded rose.

PAUL NEYRON (HP)—Deep rose color; enormous flowers; very fragrant.

RED RADIANCE—H. T. A superb rose of lovely cherry red with erect stems. Especially good during late autumn. Similar to Radiance except in color. Price 75c.

ROSES

CHOICE ROSES

Strong two-year-old budded plants.

50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Postpaid to fourth zone.

AMERICAN BEAUTY (HT)—The largest, sweetest and most popular of all hardy roses; rich rosy crimson, shaded and veined in a most charming manner.

BETTY (HT)—Beautiful coppery rose, over-spread with golden yellow. Large flowers of fine form. Bud long, deliciously fragrant.

BLACK PRINCE (HP)—Dark crimson rose, nearly black, medium size.

CAROLINE TESTOUT (HT)—A grand rose of the La France type, but with flower larger and finer; color bright satiny pink; very fragrant and free bloomer. One of the handsomest roses and should be planted extensively.

CECILE BRUNNER (P)—The well-known and popular "Baby Rose." Produces dainty flowers of perfect form. Flowers come in clusters and bloom for a long period. Beautiful soft salmon-pink, shading deeper toward center.

COLUMBIA (HT)—One of the greatest of recent introductions. The color a most pleasing shade of rose-pink; delightfully fragrant. Of strong vigorous habit and exceptionally free-blooming. Single buds on long stems; splendid for cutting.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—Pure snow-white flowers, extremely large and beautifully formed; vigorous grower. Sometimes called the White American Beauty.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT (HP)—Brilliant scarlet crimson; an old favorite and one of the best known roses; does well everywhere.

GENERAL McARTHUR (HT)—Rich crimson scarlet; deliciously fragrant, of strong vigorous growth, blooming profusely. Flowers large, double and of perfect form.

GORGEOUS (HT)—Flowers large, full and exquisitely formed; of amber yellow veined with reddish-copper. A most striking and novel color. Of strong habit.

HADLEY (HT)—One of the best in its color, a deep velvety crimson; strong and rapid grower. Flowers well-formed, borne on long, stiff stems. Blooms continuously, retaining its brilliancy throughout the year. Very fragrant.

JOSEPH HILL (HT)—A strong growing and free blooming rose, color a lovely shade of salmon-pink. Large full double flowers of perfect form.

JULIET (HB)—Outside petals of old gold, interior rich rosy red, changing to deep rose as flowers expand.

KILLARNEY BRILLIANT (HT)—A sport from the well-known Killarney; a more robust grower, producing fine large, nicely-formed buds of a deep rich rose color, lightening towards edges of petals. A truly fine rose.

CLIMBING ROSES OF SPECIAL MERIT

Strong two-year-old budded plants.

50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Postpaid to fourth zone.

CLIMBING BELLE SIEBRECHT — Flowers bright rosy pink; large well-formed and sweetly perfumed; buds long and tapering; plant a vigorous grower and free bloomer.

CLIMBING CAROLINE TESTOUT—Immense globular flowers of the same shade of pink as seen in the bush sort. Very quick climber and continuous bloomer.

CLIMBING CECILE BRUNNER—A climbing sort of the well known and popular "Baby Rose." Produces dainty little flowers of perfect form in clusters. Beautiful soft salmon-pink shading deeper toward center. Blooms continuously.

CLIMBING DOROTHY PERKINS—Soft shell pink; a strong growing climber, flowering in clusters.

CLIMBING FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—The White American Beauty, identical to the bush type. Good pillar rose.

CLIMBING GOLD OF OPHIR—A medium size rose blooming in clusters, of a very singular color.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY—Rich crimson color, delightfully fragrant. Vigorous climber and free bloomer.

CLIMBING BELLE OF PORTUGAL — This rose originated at the Botanical Gardens at Lisbon, Portugal. A beautiful new climber, producing extremely large flowers of a delicate soft pink color tinged with salmon. The long well shaped buds are often three inches and more in length. A very vigorous grower and exceedingly floriferous.

CLIMBING HOOSIER BEAUTY — Glowing crimson scarlet with darker shadings of a velvety texture. Of strong habit.

CLIMBING LADY HILLINGTON — Flowers large and loose with long, pointed buds and large petals; color a deep apricot yellow, assuming a deeper shade when fully open; growth strong and vigorous.

CLIMBING GOLDEN EMBLEM—Vigorous, rampant growth with enormous heavy canes six to eight feet long produced in one growing season. Produces great quantities of the same highly colored buds and flowers so much admired in the bush. Golden Emblem 75c each.

CLIMBING H. V. MACHIN—Flowers of large size, black grained scarlet-crimson, full, good form with high pointed centers; borne on stout stems; valuable for exhibition purposes and garden effects.

CLIMBING KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA —Outer petals of flowers creamy white, center Naples yellow; large, full and of good form; growth vigorous and free flowering.

CLIMBING SUNBURST — A superb cadmium yellow with orange-yellow center.

CLIMBING WILLIAM ALLEN RICHARDSON —A very valuable climber. A beautiful shade of orange-yellow, distinct from all others.

CLIMBING PAPA GONTIER—Clg. T. Rosy crimson with carmine center. Flowers same as bush variety but somewhat larger. Blooms freely, strong growth. Flowers over a very long season.

CLIMBING LOS ANGELES—A strong climbing form of the popular rose Los Angeles, producing equally beautiful, sweet-scented flowers of a luminous flame-pink with golden coral suffusion.

CLIMBING MARECHAL NEIL—A magnificent deep golden yellow, finest of its color. Flowers very large and full, beautifully formed, deliciously fragrant.

CLIMBING MRS. AARON WARD—A vigorous and remarkable free flowering climber; color, Indian-yellow shading lighter towards the edges.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER — A wonderful new climbing rose; color a vivid scarlet shaded crimson. Flowers of good size and semi-double, very freely produced in clusters literally covered with flowers of strong climbing habit and perfectly hardy.



BOSTON IVY

NURSERY DEPARTMENT

Vines, shrubs, trees, etc., are quoted f. o. b. Sacramento, purchaser to pay transportation charges.

Potted plants are taken from pots when shipped.

"Balled" means plants are taken from the ground with a ball of soil around the roots.

No charges for packing.

Ornamental Climbing Vines

AMPELOPSIS

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHE (Boston Ivy or Japan Ivy)—One of the most ornamental of climbing vines, clinging to a stone wall or wooden surface without any assistance. In the autumn the leaves turn from green to gorgeous tints of scarlet and yellow, and then drop their leaves for the winter. Very useful for covering walls, chimneys and stone work. In 4 inch pots, 50c each.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUIFOLIA (Virginia Creeper)—Large green foliage, changing to brilliant scarlet in the fall, and later dropping the leaves. In 4 inch pots, 50c each.

AMPELOPSIS SEMPERVIRENS—Beautiful evergreen climbing vine with dainty cut leaves. Adheres by tendrils, but does not cling to a smooth surface. Very popular when known. In 6 inch pots, 50c each.

BIGNONIA

BIGNONIA (Trumpet Flower)—Beautiful climbers with large showy trumpet-shaped flowers of the most delicate shades and colors; very desirable for covering walls, trellises or trees. They require a warm, sunny position.

BIGNONIA CHERERE — A new variety with trumpet-shaped flowers about four inches long. Blood red, yellow at base. In 6 inch pots, 75c each.

BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA — Rapid-growing variety of large scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers. Makes a beautiful display nearly all summer. In 5 inch pots, \$1.00 each.

BOUGAINVILLEA

BOUGAINVILLEA BRAZILIENSIS — One of the most beautiful climbing vines in cultivation. Bears a mass of brilliant rosy-purple flowers against a background of bright green leaves. Best in a sheltered sunny location. 90c each.

BOUGAINVILLEA, CRIMSON LAKE—A very robust climber producing immense clusters of medium size flowers of an exceedingly rich, brilliant magenta-red color. In 6 inch pots, \$1.25 each.

WISTERIA

One of the most beautiful of all climbing vines. Flowers are borne in long pendulous panicles of either white or rich purple color, and pea-shaped in formation, which appear in spring before the advent of foliage. Makes a gorgeous effect by reason of its profusion and abundant flowering quality, and is unsurpassed for wall coverings, piazzas, pergolas, arbors, etc. Grows 15 or 20 feet in a season.

WISTERIA CHINENSIS (Chinese Wisteria)—Reaches nearly a foot long and very compact. Flowers very light purple nearly lavender and appear before foliage; very fragrant. Bare root 2 to 3 feet. \$1.00 each.

DOLICHOS

DOLICHOS LIGNOSUS (Australian Pea Vine)—Handsome and popular evergreen climber. Bears a profusion of fragrant purplish rose flowers, great-

ly resembling miniature sweet peas. Blooms from late winter to midsummer. In 4-inch pots, 75c ea.

VINCA

A trailing evergreen plant, used extensively for planting on banks or for carpeting the ground under shrubs or trees where it is too shady for grass or other plants to thrive. Also for rockeries, hanging baskets and window boxes. Their long trailing stems and pretty blue flowers give a light and airy decorative effect.

VINCA MAJOR VARIEGATA—Variegated foliage. In 4 inch pots, 30c each.

CLEMATIS

Hardy vigorous-growing deciduous climbers with fine foliage and beautiful flowers of various colors. Clematis requires a rich, light, loamy soil and plenty of moisture, with good drainage.

CLEMATIS JACKMANNI—A very free bloomer; medium sized, single flowers of intense violet purple. One of the most popular. \$1.25 each.

CLEMATIS MONTANA—A rapid grower; flowers pure white. fragrant. Very popular. 50c each.

CLEMATIS MME. EDOURD ANDRE—Large, bright reddish-purple flowers. \$1.25 each.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA — Flowers white, fragrant, very small, but borne in greatest profusion during late summer. \$1.00 each.

FICUS

FICUS REPENS (Climbing Fig)—A very handsome evergreen climber resembling in habit the well-known Boston Ivy. Adheres closely to walls by clinging tendrils. Leaves small, dark green and heart-shaped. 4 inch pots 50c; larger plants 75c.

HEDERA IVY

Valuable vines for covering walls, trunks of trees, for screens and hanging baskets, and also for covering ground under trees.

HEDERA HELIX (English Ivy) — The well-known species with very dark green leathery leaves. Rather slow grower. In 4 inch pots, 50c each.

HUMULUS HOP

HUMULUS LUPULUS (Common Hop Vine)—Herbaceous perennial vine of very rapid growth. Useful for temporary, quick effect. 10c each; 75c per dozen, postpaid.

NURSERY DEPARTMENT (Continued)

JASMINUM (The Jasmines)

A popular class of plants, some of which grow in the form of shrubs, but the majority are climbers or trailers. Flowers are borne in masses and very fragrant, in pink and yellow colors. They are thrifty and are especially adapted for porches and verandas.

JASMINUS OFFICINALE (Common Jasmine)—Flowers pure white, sweetly scented; borne in clusters. Summer bloomer; partly evergreen. In 4 inch pots, 50c each.

JASMINUS PREMULINUM (Double Yellow Jasmine)—One of the fastest-growing Jasmines, producing very large flowers, usually double, of a clear primrose yellow. Evergreen. In 4 inch pots, 50c ea.

LONICERA (Honeysuckle)

Popular free-blooming, twining vines of hardy nature, growing well with little attention. Adapted for coverings on porches, pergolas, fences and unsightly objects. Afford a dense shade and a profusion of flowers all summer.

LONICERA CHINENSIS (Chinese Honeysuckle)—Very strong grower. New growth is reddish purple on branches and back of leaves. Old leaves dull green. In 4 inch pots, 50c each.

LONICERA HALLIANA (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle)—Very strong grower, producing a dense mass of foliage. Leaves are bright green above, grayish green below; not all purplish. Flowers white, changing to yellow. In 4 inch pots, 50c each.

PASSIFLORA (Passion Vine)

Exceedingly rapid-growing evergreen climbers, with large yellowish-green leaves and brilliantly-colored flowers. Well adapted for growing on old tree stumps, covering walls and buildings.

PASSIFLORA MOLLISIMA (Pink Passion Vine) Clear pink flowers. In 4 inch pots, 75c each.

PASSIFLORA MANICATA IGNEA (Scarlet Passion Vine)—Very vigorous grower. Flowers fiery scarlet. Highly valuable for its brilliant coloring and free-blooming quality. In 4 inch pots, 75c ea.

PUERARIA (Kudzu Vine)

PUERARIA HIRSUTA (Kudzu Vine)—For producing a quick effect it has no equal. Grows forty to sixty feet in a single season. A perennial with large leaves and pea-shaped purple flowers. In 6 inch pots, 75c each.

MADEIRA VINE—Produces a very dense growth; leaf dark green. Flowers very small and white. 10c each; 75c per dozen, postpaid.

SELECT EVERGREEN SHRUBS

ABELIA

Abelia Grandiflora—A free-flowering shrub with small glossy green leaves; small, fragrant, tube-like flowers, shaded a light rose on the outside and white inside, borne profusely and continuously all summer. One of the prettiest shrubs. Balled, 2 to 3 ft. \$1.00 each.

ARBUTUS—Strawberry Tree

Arbutus Unedo—STRAWBERRY TREE—Medium-sized shrub, with clean, attractive foliage; white flowers appear in early winter, then followed by edible, strawberry-like fruit. Very showy and handsome. 2 to 3 ft. \$1.75 each.

AUCUBA

Aucuba Japonica—GOLD DUST PLANT—Medium-sized shrub with large, dark glossy green leaves dotted with yellow, from which it receives its name. Admirably suited for tub culture or for planting out, especially in shady locations. Potted, 2 ft. \$1.50 ea.

BERBERIS—Barberry

Berberis Darwin—DARWIN'S BARBERRY—A highly-ornamental small shrub with slender branches; leaves small, glossy green; in winter leaves turn bright red. Golden yellow flowers in spring are followed by purple berries; bush prickly like holly. One of the finest small evergreen shrubs. Balled, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.75 each; 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.25 each.

Berberis Thunbergi—A beautiful small, compact shrub, somewhat thorny. Foliage small, bright red leaves in autumn and bright red berries all winter. Is graceful when allowed to grow in its natural form and also makes a very fine hedge. 2 to 3 ft. \$2 ea.

Berberis Aquecolium—(See Mahonia).

Berberis Aquefolium—(See Mahonia).

BUDDLEIA

B. Superba—A fast-growing, spreading shrub, remarkable for the long panicles of showy rose-purple flowers borne in great profusion in the late summer. Balled, 1½ to 2 feet, 50c each.

BUXUS—Box

Buxus Sempervirens—BOXWOOD—Handsome shrub of dense, compact growth; leaves small, deep green. Used for formal hedges and unsurpassed as specimen plants for porch or lawn decorations. Can be trimmed into any shape desired.

Cone shaped—Balled, 2½ to 3 feet, \$5.00 each; 2 to 2½ feet, \$4.00 each.

Globe shaped—Balled, 2½ to 3 feet, \$5.00 each; 2 to 2½ feet, \$4.00 each; 1½ to 2 feet, \$3.00 each.

Hedge Plants—Balled, 12 to 15 inches, 75c each.

Buxus Sempervirens—DWARF BOX—The well-known round-leaved, very dwarf form, much used for edging beds and walks. Can be kept from 4 to 12 inches high by trimming: Balled, 1 ft. \$1.50 ea.



ERICA—HEATHER

COPROSMA

Coprosma Baueri—Handsome low-growing shrub; leaves round and very glossy, being more so than others in this respect. Desirable as a bushy border around the porch or wall. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, 75c each.

COTONEASTER

Very ornamental shrubs that enhance the beauty of any planting with their heavily-laden plants of brilliantly-colored berries, which they retain during the winter.

C. Acuminata—Six foot; growth erect; leaves medium-sized, pointed; flowers pinkish-white, followed by large, showy red berries; semi-evergreen. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 50c. each.

Cotoneaster Franchetti—Eight foot; growth upright; well distinguished by its arching branches, which give it a very graceful appearance; flowers pink; berries yellowish red. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.25 each.

Cotoneaster Pannosa—Ten foot; a very beautiful and most attractive shrub; branches long, slender, slightly arching; leaves deep, rich green; flowers white; vermillion-red berries. Balled—3 to 4 ft. \$1.25 each; 2 to 3 ft. \$1.00 each. Potted—50c each.

PROSTRATE VARIETIES

Cotoneaster Microphylla—Two foot; low, prostrate, densely branched; leaves small, glossy and very dark green; flowers white, berries bright red. Balled, 2 to 3 feet \$1.50 each; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. \$1.25 each.

C. Microphylla Thymifolia—One foot; a very dainty little shrub of the same characteristics as the above; growth very compact; tiny leaves and smaller flowers and berries. Balled, \$2.50 each.

DIOSMA—Breath of Heaven

Diosma Alba—BREATH OF HEAVEN—Four foot; a very well known small shrub with small,

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

(Continued)

COLLISTEMON—Bottlebrush

Collistemon Coccineus—BOTTLEBRUSH
—Very easily grown shrub, the beauty of which lies in its long, red anthers, which, projecting along the stem, form a cylindrical flower similar in shape to a bottlebrush. Balled, 3 to 4 ft. \$1.50 each.

CHOISYA—Mexican Orange

C. Ternata—MEXICAN ORANGE—Eight-foot, compact shrub of slow growth; leaves bright, glossy and aromatically scented; blooms freely throughout the season, producing an abundance of snow-white, sweet-scented flowers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. \$1.25 ea.

CISTUS—Rock Rose

C. Ladaniferus Maculatus—Three foot, spotted Rock Rose. An ornamental free-flowering shrub having foliage covered with aromatic resin and producing flowers about four inches wide, pure white with a conspicuous crimson blotch at the base of each petal. Particularly desirable where low growth is wanted. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, \$1.00 each.

minute, leather-like foliage; very fragrant; flowers are very small star-shaped and borne in such profusion as to cover the entire bush. Potted, 50c each.

ERICA—Heath or Heather

The Ericas are among the most beautiful of the flowering shrubs and make a most striking effect when planted in groups or as single specimens. Flowering profusely, as they do in winter when no other flowers are in bloom, make them all the more conspicuous.

E. Mediterranean—MEDITERRANEAN HEATH
—Four foot; one of the most popular Heaths; forms a densely branched, perfectly globular shrub with dark green leaves; in winter profusely covered with tiny flowers. Balled, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. \$1.25 each.

E. Melanthera—Five foot; the best known and most widely planted of the Heathers. One of the most beautiful and desirable winter flowering shrubs. From November to March the plants are a solid mass of tiny rose-lavender flowers. Balled, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. \$1.25 each.

EVONUMUS—Evergreen Evonymus

No collection of plants or landscape effect should be without these attractive shrubs. Their very handsome foliage, which varies considerably and includes many variegated forms, together with the fact that they bloom and bear heavy crops of curiously-formed, show red and orange berries during fall and winter, makes them an excellent plant for landscape work; very attractive in groups, edgings, hedges, corner plantings and in rockeries.

Evonymus Japonica—Fifteen foot; fine upright shrub of moderate size and rather compact growth; leaves and bark are clear dark green; a very ornamental specimen, or may be used as a hedge. Balled, 3 to 4 ft \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 ft. \$1.25 each; 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 50c each.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS (Continued)

Evonymus Japonicus Alba Marginatus—SILVER-MARGINED EVONYMUS—Five foot; leaves have a very narrow margin of silvery white; growth slow and compact; entirely distinct; one of the many popular variegated sorts. Balled, 3 to 4 ft. \$1.50 ea.; 2 to 3 ft. \$1.25 each.

Evonymus Japonicus Columnaria—Three foot; an erect shrub of compact globular form; foliage shining, dark green; especially desirable for borders or as a foreground in shrubbery planting. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft. \$1.50 each.

GARDENIA—Cape Jasmine

Gardenia Florida—CAPE JASMINE—Two to six foot. A beautiful flowering shrub with bright green foliage. Very beautiful wax-like flowers exquisitely fragrant. Potted Plants, 1½ to 2 feet, \$5.00 each.

GREVILLEA

G. Thelemanniana—Six foot; a very dainty, graceful shrub; branches densely covered with fine, needle-like leaflets; continually in bloom with clusters of brilliant scarlet flowers borne on the ends of the branches; very fine. Potted, 1½ to 2 feet, 60c each.

GENISTA—Broom

G. Aetnensis—Six foot; a very graceful shrub with very slender, green branches and few leaves; flowers deep yellow, borne profusely during the entire summer. Balled, 2 to 3 ft. \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 ft. \$2.00 each.

G. Scoparius—SCOTCH BROOM—Ridged, erect branches; flowers large, yellow, with dark crimson wings; seed pods almost black. Balled, 3 to 4 ft. \$1.50 each; 4 to 5 ft. \$2.00 each.

G. Hispanica—SPANISH BROOM—Eight foot; an upright grower; flowers yellow; produced in the spring on long, pendulous, round, flexible branches; an object of beauty. Balled, 3 to 4 ft. \$1.50 each; 4 to 5 ft. \$2.00 each.

HETEROMELES—California Holly

Heteromeles Arbutifolia—TOYON; CHRISTMAS BERRY; CALIFORNIA HOLLY—Our very popular and well-known native shrub. An object of great beauty on our hillsides and in our canyons during the early winter, when it is loaded with large clusters of brilliant red berries, contrasting with the glossy dark green foliage; thrives under cultivation. Balled, 3 feet, \$1.50 each.

HYPERICUM—Gold Flower

H. Moserianum—GOLD FLOWER—Three foot; pretty low-growing shrub producing bright yellow flowers 1 to 2 inches in diameter; blossoms in summer; fine for massing. Balled, 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50 ea.

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea Hortensis—The most common form in California; large leaves; practically an evergreen; pink flowers, having a tinge of blue when grown in soils containing iron; on very large panicles; blooms all summer; very ornamental when planted in warm localities; should be planted in partial shady with plenty of moisture. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft. \$1.50 each. Pots, 50c to 75c each.

ILEX—Holly

Ilex Aquifolium—ENGLISH HOLLY—Well known small tree with leathery, dark green, glossy,

prickly leaves and numerous red berries when plant is fertile; growth slow; requires partial shade and plenty of moisture. We offer gratted stock, which is self-fertile and can be depended upon to produce berries. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft. \$2.50, \$3.00 to \$17.50, according to size.

LONICERA

Lonicera Nitida—Fine for dwarf hedges, being of a dense but graceful habit; foliage small; medium dark green. Can be pruned to any desired shape. Balled, 3 to 4 ft. \$1.25 ea.; 2 to 3 ft. \$1.00 ea.

LAURUS—Laurel

L. Nobilis—BAY TREE; GRECIAN LAUREL—A very fine tree for formal effects; may be trimmed in any desired shape; excellent for growing in tubs for porch use, formal gardens, etc. This is the tree we notice so much in the hotel corridors, etc. 3 to 4 ft. \$3.00 each; 2 to 3 ft. \$2.00 each.

LEPTOSPERMUM—Australian Tea Tree

L. Laevigatum—AUSTRALIAN TEA TREE—Twenty foot. Large spreading shrub with graceful arching branches; foliage grayish-green; covered in spring with a profusion of small white flowers; rapid grower and produces quick effect. Balled, 2 to 3 ft. \$1.50 each; potted, 1 ft. 75c each.

LIGUSTRUM—Evergreen Privet

Ligustrum Ovalifolium—CALIFORNIA PRIVET—The best for hedges in this locality; thrives in any kind of soil, in sun or shade, and can be trimmed at any height; bright green, medium-sized leaves; very hardy; no insect enemies. 2½ ft. high, \$4.00 per 100; 3 feet high, \$5.00 per 100; 5 feet high, \$6.00 per 100.

MYRTUS—Myrtle

Myrtus Communis—COMMON MYRTLE; ROMAN MYRTLE—Ten foot. A beautiful shrub with fine, clean, glossy foliage; leaves about an inch long; valuable for either single specimen or hedge; excellent for formal plantings and when trained in pots are desirable for porch decorations. Balled, 2 to 3 ft. \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft. \$1.25.

NANDINA

N. Domestica—JAPANESE NANDINA—Six ft. A very handsome shrub of moderate size and slow growth; leaves light green in summer, turning to red in the fall. Particularly attractive in the winter, when its green leaves have turned to red, and literally loaded with bright red berries. Balled, 3 to 4 feet, \$1.35 each.

MAHONIA—Oregon Grape

Very ornamental shrub with yellow flowers and berries borne like grapes, from which it receives its name. A very attractive shrub and should find a place in every planting. Does best in partial shade.

Mahonia Aquifolium—OREGON GRAPE—Six ft. Well-known shrub with dark green leaves which take on a coppery purple hue during winter; new growth very glossy; flowers bright yellow in erect, slender racemes, followed by a profusion of dark blue berries. Balled, 3 to 4 ft. \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft. \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft. \$1.25.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS (Continued)

MAHONIA—Oregon Grape (Continued)

Mahonia Japonica—JAPANESE MAHONIA—Eight foot. Leaves and leaflets larger than Oregon Grape; leaves soft green when shaded, becoming marked with yellow and red when exposed to the sun; flowers large, in long racemes, followed by large blue berries; very individual and excellent for shaded locations. Balled, 3 to 4 feet, \$2.00 each.

NERIUM—Oleander

N. Oleander—Fifteen foot. The oleander, with its brilliant, showy blossoms, is too well known to need description. Oleanders do best when planted in full sun; pink, red and white. Potted, 1½ to 2 feet, 75c each.

PITTOSPORUM

Pittosporum Tobira—JAPANESE PITTOSPORUM—Ten foot. Very ornamental spreading shrub of dense growth; leaves dark green above, lighter beneath. Flowers numerous, pure white and fragrant; very attractive in bloom, as the flowers are larger than those of the other species, and borne on the end of the shoots. Balled, 2 to 3 feet \$1.75 each; 1½ to 2 feet \$1.50.

Pittosporum—Tobira—Variegatum—Identical with the above, except foliage is strongly and conspicuously variegated with white, which gives it a very pleasing appearance; a very handsome shrub. Balled, 1½ to 2 feet \$1.25; 2½ to 3 feet \$1.75.



VERONICA

P. Crenulata—CHINESE EVERGREEN HAWTHORNE—Very distinct from the preceding sorts in that the growth is more compact, branches slender, leaves longer, narrow, glossy; flowers about the same, but berries are clear bright red. The earliest red berry bearing shrub, as the color is fully developed by August. Balled, 4 to 5 ft. \$4.00 each; 3 to 4 ft. \$3.00 each; 2 to 3 ft. \$1.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft. \$1.00 each.

VERONICA

Handsome, compact and dense shrubs, useful for grouping, borders, foregrounds and for massing at the base of buildings.

V. Decussata—Hardy and of dense growth; foliage oval, bright green and compact; flowers deep blue. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft. \$1.00 each.

V. Speciosa Andersoni—Hybrid. Growth strong; foliage rather long; flowers violet purple; free bloomer. Balled, 3 to 4 ft. \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 ft. \$1.00.

V. Speciosa Imperialis—Dark looking, compact shrub; foliage large, tinged with red on midrib and edges; flowers reddish purple. Free bloomer and hardy. Potted, 8 to 12 inches, 60c each.

PYRACANTHA—Burning Bush

P. Angustifolia—EVERGREEN HAWTHORN—Ten feet. Shrub with long, slender, spreading, prostrate branches; foliage long and narrow; pleasing shade of green; flowers white, borne in large clusters; berries bright orange color and profuse, developing their color in the fall and lasting until spring. Balled, 4 to 6 ft. \$3.50 ea.; 2 to 3 ft. \$1.50 ea.

P. Coccinea—BURNING BUSH—Fifteen foot. Large, thorny shrub with small ovate leaves; bears a great profusion of small white flowers in flat corymbs, followed by a mass of orange-red berries in early fall. Balled, 3 to 4 ft. \$3.00 each; 2 to 3 ft. \$1.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft. \$1.25 each.

P. Coccinea Lalandi—Twenty feet. A strong grower with long shoots that can be trained against a wall if desired; berries orange yellow. Balled, 3 to 4 ft. \$1.75 each; 2 to 3 ft. \$1.50 each.

P. YUNNANENSIS (8 ft.)—A variety of Pyracantha Crenulata, but a more vigorous grower, with larger leaves. In the fall and winter there is nothing

more striking than this plant with its dark glossy green foliage acting as a background for great masses of red berries. Balled, 4 to 5 ft. \$3.50 each.

THE OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM

In place of an open rear yard, within the view of every one, one should plan a private outdoor living room. Here one can enjoy the sunshine and work among shrubbery and gay flowers out of the sight of prying eyes. Let the turf provide a green carpet; plant beautiful trees, shrubs and evergreens to make the walls which set the room apart and screen it from view.

Hardy flowers can be planted along the borders to provide fragrance and color. A few trees can provide comfortable shade and fruit. Altogether, one will have a room as delightful as anyone could dream—a room which will give countless hours of enjoyment and satisfaction.



PYRACANTHA

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS

AMYDALUS—Dwarf Flowering Almond

A. Alba Nana—A beautiful flowering shrub bearing a mass of double white flowers early in the spring. 2 to 3 ft. 75c each.

A. Rosea Nana—Dwarf pink flowering almond. Very beautiful; same as above; beautiful pink flowers. 2 to 3 ft. 75c each.

CYDONIA—Flowering Quince

Cydonia Japonica—JAPAN QUINCE—An old favorite; produces semi-double scarlet flowers in great profusion; foliage bright glossy green. 2 to 3 feet, 90c each.

DIERVILLA—Weigelia

D. Florida—WEIGELIA ROSEA—An elegant shrub with fine rose-colored leaves, producing a profusion of bloom in spring; pink-colored flowers; striking foliage contrasts finely with other shrubs and is very effective. 2 to 3 ft. 75c; larger plants, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

DEUTZIA

Deutzia Gracilis—DOUBLE WHITE DEUTZIA—A beautiful free-blooming shrub. Flowers pure white, of easiest culture and very effective. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00 each.

LAGERSTROEMIA—Crepe Myrtle

Strong growing shrubs, adapting themselves to almost any soil condition, and should be planted in every garden.

L. Indica Rosea—PINK CREPE MYRTLE—The most popular of the Crepe Myrtles. Rapid grower, with rosy pink flowers; very floriferous. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00 each.

L. Indica Rubra — RED CREPE MYRTLE—Much like the above, only the flowers are bright red. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00 each.

PUNCIA—Flowering Pomegranates

Double Red—Flowers large, very double and brilliant scarlet; foliage neat, glossy and handsome. 3 to 4 feet, 75c each.

PHILADELPHUS—The Mock Orange

P. Coronarius—LARGE FLOWERING MOCK ORANGE (Garland Syringa)—Very vigorous, with large, handsome foliage; creamy white flowers in very short, dense racemes; as fragrant as orange blossoms. 3 to 4 ft 75c each.

PYRUS—Flowering Crab Apple

P. Autropurpurea—Growth strong; flowers semi-double, deep purplish red in bud; shell-pink when open. 4 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each.

SPIREA—Bridal Wreath

Spirea Van Houttei—A very ornamental and graceful bush; flowers pure white and borne in dense clusters along the tire length of branches, often weighing them to the ground. Excellent as a single specimen or in grouping with other shrubs. 2 to 3 feet, 50c each.

SYRINGA—Lilac

S. Vulgaris Purpurea—COMMON PURPLE LILAC—The old, best known sort. 60c each.

GRAFTED VARIETIES

S. Gigantea—Light blue, single; both flowers and panicles very large; growth upright and very strong; bluest of all. \$1.00 each.

S. Lemoinei—Lilac blue, nearly lavender; very double, with pointed petals; panicles compact, slender and pointed; very distinct in every way. \$1.00 each.

VIBURNUM—Snowball

V. Opalus Sterile—COMMON SNOWBALL—Well known shrub, bearing globular clusters of pure white flowers in the spring; foliage colors brilliantly in the fall. 3 to 4 feet, 90c each.

Weeping Deciduous Trees

MORUS—Mulberry

Morus Pendula—TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY—A graceful and hardy weeping tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground. One of the most useful of weeping trees. 6 to 8 ft. \$2.50.

SALIX—Weeping Willow

Salix Babylonica—The well-known picturesque weeping willow. 4 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each.

Coniferous and Hardy Evergreen Trees

THUYA—Arbor Vitae

Very desirable, hardy evergreen of symmetrical form and very effective for formal effects; of more or less compact habit of growth; branches are usually flattened, with leaves overlapping like scales.

T. Orientalis Aurea Backmanniana—BECKMAN'S GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE—Five foot. Dwarf, compact shrub; bright yellow foliage which retains its color and form throughout the year. Very desirable for garden and porch decorations. Makes a very effective and striking appearance. Grafted stock. Balled, 1 to 1½ feet, \$1.50 each.

T. Orientalis Compacta—COMPACT ORIENTAL ARBOR VITAE—Of compact habit; rather dwarf, of bright green foliage; very popular; formal and attractive. Balled, 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.25 each.

CEDRUS—Cedar

Cedrus Deodara — HIMALAYAN CEDAR—A magnificent and stately evergreen, very beautiful and graceful; foliage beautiful silvery green; the lower limbs lie on the ground and the upper ones droop

gracefully. One of the most handsome trees for the lawn. Balled, 8 to 9 ft. \$10.00 each; 7 to 8 ft. \$6.50 each; 5 to 6 ft. \$4.00 each; 3 to 4 ft. \$2.75 each.

Cedrus Libani—CEDAR OF LEBANON—Vigorous growth; wide-spreading, horizontal branches; dark green foliage. Its large size and beauty strongly commend it for garden and park plantings. Balled, 7 to 8 ft. \$7.50 each.

CUPRESSUS—Cypress

C. Macrocarpa—MONTEREY CYPRESS—The well-known picturesque native California cypress. Widely planted for hedge, shade trees and wind-breaks; can be trimmed for hedges. Balled, 2 to 3 ft. \$1.00 each.

C. Sempervirens—ITALIAN CYPRESS—A tall, very slender, tapering tree, with branches lying close to the stem. Highly esteemed for lining drives and landscape work. Balled, 4 to 5 ft. \$1.75 each; 3 to 4 ft. \$1.25 each; 2 to 3 ft. 75c each.

Coniferous and Hardy Evergreen Trees (Continued)

JUNIPER

The Junipers comprise a splendid collection of small trees. The growth varies from upright to low spreading and trailing habit.

J. Communis Hibernica—IRISH JUNIPER—A distinctive and beautiful variety of slender, erect, dense columnar growth, very useful where a tree is required like Italian Cypress, but of slower and smaller growth. Balled, 2 to 3 ft. \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft. \$1.50 each.

J. Chinensis Pfitzeriana—PFITZER'S JUNIPER—A new and graceful variety; develops a large number of long, slender shoots clothed with fine sage green foliage. Balled, 2 to 3 ft. \$2.50 each.

SEQUOIA

Our wonderful native genus of only two species, admired by the whole world for their gigantic size, longevity and resistance to fire. Does well in any part of the State and very desirable for landscape

effects, where plenty of room is afforded for their massive growth.

S. Gigantea—CALIFORNIA BIG TREE—The largest and oldest of all trees. Of perfect symmetrical form, with thickly furnished branches and foliage of bluish green. Very desirable for avenue, park and lawn plantings. 5 to 6 ft. \$8.00 each; 4 to 5 ft. \$6.00 each; 3 to 4 ft. \$4.50 each.

S. Sempervirens—CALIFORNIA REDWOOD—A very ornamental and picturesque tree of rapid growth and tapering pyramidal habit. Does remarkably well in all parts of California and makes an attractive avenue or specimen tree. 7 to 8 ft. \$8.00 each; 4 to 5 ft. \$2.75 each; 3 to 4 ft. \$2.25 each.

TAXUS—Yew

Taxus Baccata Fastigiata—IRISH YEW—A remarkable compact shrub of upright habit; the glossy dark green leaves are spirally arranged on the closely compressed branches; very distinct and formal; exceedingly attractive for park or ornamental plantings. Potted, 1 to 2 ft. \$3.00; balled, 3 ft. \$7.00 each.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN TREES

ACACIA

Acacia Baileyana—One of the most beautiful of the Acacias. Fern-like foliage of grayish-green. In the spring long sprays of lemon-yellow flowers completely envelop the tree. Very popular and easily grown. Potted, 3 to 4 ft. 75c each.

Acacia Melanoxglan—BLACK ACACIA—Forms a fine tree of symmetrical growth; extensively planted for street decorations in California; flowers light yellow. Potted, 4 to 5 ft. 75c; 3 to 4 ft. 60c.

CASUARINA—Beefwood or She Oak

Casuarina Stricta—BEEFWOOD or SHE OAK—A very useful tree for avenue planting; very rapid grower with reed-like foliage. Potted, 3 to 4 ft. 50c.

CERATONIA—Carob

Ceratonia—ST. JOHN'S BREAD or CAROB—A very handsome tree, especially adapted for ornamental avenue planting; leaves medium-sized, glossy green and not inclined to become dusty; grows into a well-formed tree. 2 to 3 ft. \$1.00 each.

CAMPHARA—Camphor Tree

Camphora Officinalis—CAMPHOR TREE—The tree from which the camphor of commerce is obtained. Excellent for street planting, where an evergreen tree of moderate growth and good form is desired. 2 to 3 ft. \$1.25 each.

EUCALYPTUS

Eucalyptus are among our most popular trees and lend themselves to California landscapes in a most pleasing and impressive manner. Rapid growers, adapted to our arid conditions, thriving in various characters of soil and climate. Eucalyptus are admirably adapted for windbreaks, street and avenue planting, timber plantations and for shade on the farm and home gardens.

Eucalyptus Globulus—BLUE GUM—The most widely-planted species in this country. Growth exceedingly rapid, and for this reason largely planted for windbreak and timber. The wood is white, hard, close-grained, of great strength. Excellent for fuel, as it renews itself continually from sprouts after being cut. 4 to 5 ft. 60c each; 5 gal. container, \$1.50.

E. Polyanthemus—RED BOX AUSTRALIAN BACHE—Among the handsomest and most ornamental. Bark is smooth, varying from greenish to bluish white; its characteristic foliage and profuse bloom present a most pleasing appearance; very hardy. 4 to 5 ft. 75c; 5 gal. container, \$1.50.

QUERCUS—Oak

Quercus Agrifolia—CALIFORNIA LIVE OAK—The picturesque tree that adds so much beauty to the California landscape. This variety is the best known of the native species. Easily grown under cultivation and soon form handsome trees. 5 to 6 ft. \$3.50 each.

DECIDUOUS AND ORNAMENTAL SHADE TREES



ORIENTAL PLANES AND CALIFORNIA PRIVET HEDGES

MELIA—Texas Umbrella Tree

M. Azedarach Umbreculiformis—**TEXAS UMBRELLA**—A splendid shade tree, and one of the most useful where dense shade is desired; tree is umbrella shaped, of dense growth and uniform habit, bearing numerous small lilac-colored flowers in the spring. 6 to 7 feet, \$1.50 each.

PLATANUS—Oriental Plane

Platanus Orientalis—**EUROPEAN SYCAMORE; ORIENTAL PLANE**—One of the best trees for avenue and street planting; without training, it forms a fine, spreading, well-rounded head, free from diseases or pests; leaves large, dark green, deeply lobed, similar to maple. 10 to 12 ft. \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft. \$1.25; 4 to 6 ft. 75c; 3 to 4 ft. 50c.

JUGLANS—Black Walnut

Juglans California—**CALIFORNIA BLACK WALNUT**—The native black walnut, and grows naturally in many parts of the State; excellent shade and avenue tree of strong growth, forming large trees. 4 to 6 feet, 75c each.

MORUS—Mulberry

Morus Rubra—**DOWNING'S EVER-BEARING MULBERRY**—A very strong, upright grower, with large foliage, producing fruit of good quality; a splendid spreading shade tree. 8 to 10 ft. \$1.50 each.

ACER—Maple

Acer Dosycarpum—**SOFT MAPLE; SILVER MAPLE**—Makes a beautiful, fast-growing shade tree or street tree; displays every fall the glorious autumnal shades of the maple leaves. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.25 each.

CASTANEA—Chestnut

C. Sativa—**ITALIAN or SPANISH CHESTNUT**—Makes a fine round-headed tree of great beauty. \$1.50 to \$1.75 ea.

CATALPA

C. Speciosa—**HARDY CATALPA**—Very rapid growing, tall tree with large, heart-shaped leaves, sometimes a foot long; will stand considerable abuse, but responds splendidly to good treatment; bears long bean-like pods. 4 to 6 ft. \$1.00 each.

POPULUS—Poplar

Populus Nigra Italica—**LOMBARDY POPLAR**—A characteristic tree in many parts of Italy; remarkable for its erect growth and tall spire-like form; of great value in landscape work, as it forms a strong contrast with other trees. 10 to 12 feet, \$1.50 each; 8 to 10 ft. \$1.00 each; 4 to 6 ft. 75c each.

ROBINA—Locust

R. Pseudacacia—**BLACK LOCUST**—A hardy drought-resistant tree, much used in arid sections for shade and general planting. Needs very little water; withstands alkali; will flourish in places where other trees fail. 6 to 8 ft. \$1; 4 to 6 ft. 75c.

PRUNUS—Purple-Leaved Plum

Prunus Vesuvius—A very graceful tree with elm-like leaves of a purplish color intermingled with lustrous green; very attractive, especially for color effect on landscape planting. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25 each.

ULMUS—Elm

Ulmus Americana—**AMERICAN OR WHITE ELM**—Native from the Rockies to the Atlantic; of rapid growth; branches spreading; very popular for street planting. 6 to 8 ft. \$1.00.

CITRUS FRUITS

PRICES ON NURSERY STOCK ARE
F. O. B. SACRAMENTO

ORANGES

Balled, \$2.25 each.

WASHINGTON NAVEL—The most extensively planted variety on the market; tree a thrifty grower, making a well-rounded, uniform top; a prolific bearer. Fruit is large; flesh meaty, tender, sweet and highly-flavored. Ideal for shipping. November to April.

VALENCIA—Second only to Washington Navel. As the navel season closes, the Valencia season begins and lasts through the summer and fall months. The two varieties will supply oranges for the table throughout the year. Tree strong, vigorous grower, very prolific; fruit medium, oblong, firm and heavy; few seeds.

LEMONS

Balled, \$2.25 each.

EUREKA—Tree nearly thornless, of rapid growth and prolific bearer; fruit medium size; a good keeper; few seeds; very popular.



ORANGES—WASHINGTON NAVEL

POMELOS—Grape Fruit

Balled, \$2.25 each.

MARSH'S SEEDLING—One of the most popular varieties; nearly seedless; large, roundish; skin smooth, lemon yellow; very juicy; exceptionally fine flavor.

FEIJOAS

Large plants, \$2.50 each.

SELLOWIANA—This attractive tree or shrub attains a height of fifteen feet. If pruned, it forms a striking, compact shrub. Produces fruit 2½ inches long by 2 inches across. Flesh thick, white, pulpy and watery, the flavor reminding one of a banana and pineapple combined; of a strong, agreeable aroma.

GUAVA

2 to 3 feet, \$1.75 each.

STRAWBERRY—Shrub or small tree, producing fruit of a fine, deep claret color, with strawberry-like flavor. Makes an excellent jelly.

LOQUATES

2 to 3 feet, \$3.00 each.

ADVANCE—As the name implies, is one of the best, being a decided advance over the others; fruit very large, pear-shaped; color orange-yellow; flavor a distinct and delightful sub-acid.

FRUIT TREES

F. LAGOMARSINO & SONS will exercise care to have all stock true to name; nevertheless, it is understood and agreed that should any stock prove untrue to name. F. Lagomarsino & Sons shall be liable only for the sum paid for the stock which may prove untrue, and shall not be liable for any greater amount.

All Nursery Stock, unless otherwise noted, is quoted f. o. b. Sacramento.

APPLES

4 to 6 feet, 65c each; \$4.50 per 10.

SUMMER VARIETIES

EARLY HARVEST—Medium size; pale yellow; tender; mild, fine flavor; erect grower and good bearer. Early June.

RED ASTRACHAN—Large; deep crimson; flesh white and tender, juicy, good, rather acid. An early and abundant bearer, July and August.

GRAVENSTEIN—Large; striped red and orange; tree vigorous. Most popular early variety on the Coast.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

JONATHAN—Medium to large; conical; striped, mostly red; rich, tender, juicy vinous flavor; good keeper. One of the best varieties for table or market.

DELICIOUS—Large; dark red; a long keeper. Fine for home or market.

WINTER VARIETIES

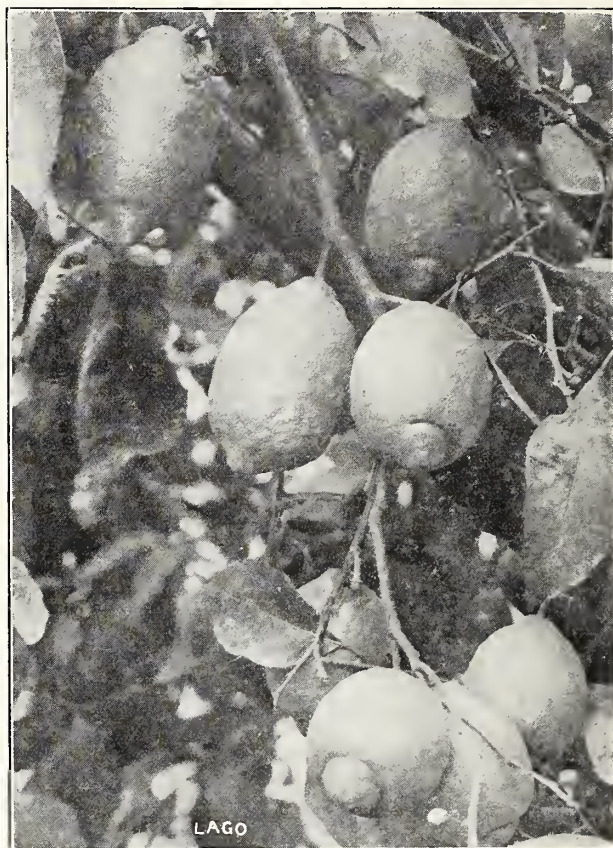
ARKANSAS BLACK—Medium round; yellow where not covered with a beautiful dark maroon, approaching black; flesh firm, fine-grained, juicy. One of the few red apples to produce and color fairly well in the hot interior valleys of California.

BELLFLEUR—Very large, oblong; skin smooth, pale lemon yellow; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with a sub-acid flavor. One of the most productive.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN—Large; yellow with brownish-red cheek firm, crisp, juicy. Considered the best winter apple in California. One of the standard varieties for export.

ROME BEAUTY—A large, excellent variety which thrives well in the mountainous and coast regions of Northern California; large, yellow, shaded with bright red; juicy and sub-acid. Very fine market variety.

SPITZENBERG—Large; oblong; light red delicately coated with light bloom; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy; delicious rich flavor.



LEMON—EUREKA

WINTER BANANA—Medium to large; golden yellow, usually shaded crimson; flesh yellow, fine-grained; sub-acid, rich, aromatic flavor. Tree bears very early and is very productive. A fine apple for low altitudes. Not a good keeper.

CRAB APPLES

4 to 6 feet, 65c each; \$4.50 per 10.

RED SIBERIAN—Fruit small, about one inch in diameter; yellow with scarlet cheek. Bears young and abundantly.

TRANSCENDENT—Very large; yellow, striped red. Tree a remarkably strong grower.

APRICOTS

4 to 6 feet, 60c each; \$4.50 per 10.

BLENHEIM—Fruit large and oval; orange color; flesh deep yellow, rich and juicy. A standard variety, suitable for canning, drying and marketing.

NEW CASTLE—Medium size; round; the best early variety; ripens two to three weeks before the Royal.

ROYAL—Medium size, oval; skin brownish yellow; flesh yellow with sweet, vinous flavor; exceedingly productive. A standard variety for canning and drying purposes.

TILTON—Large, oval, slightly compressed; flesh firm, yellow, and parts readily from the stone; heavy and regular bearer. Seems to be exempt from frosts more than other varieties.

FRUIT TREES (Continued)



PEARS, BARTLETT

CHERRIES

4 to 6 feet, 65c each; \$5.00 per 10.

BING—Large, dark brown or black; very firm; late, vigorous grower, with heavy foliage. A good shipping variety.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Largest size; bright purplish black; flesh purplish, thick, juicy, very rich and delicious. Very vigorous and productive. The best of the black cherries.

BURBANK—A highly-flavored cherry somewhat larger than Black Tartarian and 10 days earlier. Not a heavy bearer.

BLACK REPUBLICAN, or Black Oregon (Le-welling)—Large size, black, sweet, with purplish flesh. Ripens very late, very good shipper. Recommended for planting with Royal Ann, Lambert and Bing as a pollinizer.

ROYAL ANN (Napoleon Begarreau)—A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, becoming amber in the shade; richly spotted with deep red, and with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet; tree a rapid grower and immense bearer. The standard canning cherry.

LAMBERT—Fruit of largest size and of fine quality. Ripens two weeks later than Royal Ann.

CHESTNUTS

3 to 4 feet, \$2.00 each; \$17.50 per 10.

QUERCY—Nuts large, round and glossy; dark rich brown. Of the heaviest and most consistent bearing. The best commercial variety.

FILBERTS

2 to 3 feet, \$1.25 each.

BARCELONA—Introduced from Spain. Nut large and round; quality rich and sweet, very productive and may be trained as a tree or bush.

ALMONDS

4 to 6 feet, 60c each; \$4.50 per 10.

DRAKE'S SEED-LING—Nut medium size, roundish; shell medium soft; a regular abundant producer. Valued also as a pollinizer.

I. X. L.—One of the standard commercial varieties. Tree of upright growth; nuts large; hulls easily; soft shells.

NE PLUS ULTRA—A sturdy and rather upright grower, exceedingly prolific; produces nuts in abundance all over the twigs. Nuts large and long, with thick, soft shell.

NONPAREIL—Most popular paper-shell variety. Tree is a vigorous grower, producing heavy crops of large, well-filled nuts. Kernel long and narrow; shell very thin.

FIGS

60c each; \$4.50 per 10.

MISSION (California Black)—The well-known local variety; fruit large, dark purple, almost black when fully ripe; makes a good dried fig. Tree grows to large size and bears immense crops.

WHITE ADRIATIC—Medium size, roundish; skin thin, greenish yellow; pulp bright red. Tree strong and healthy grower and regular, prolific bearer. A standard variety for drying.

KADOTA—One of the best for canning, preserving and pickling. Inferior for drying. Medium size; skin thin and white; pulp white to pink, rich and sweet.

NECTARINES

4 to 6 feet, 60c each; \$4.50 per 10.

STANWICK—Tree medium grower and heavy producer; fruit large; skin pale, shaded rich violet; flesh white, tender, juicy. The best drying, shipping and canning sort.

GOWER—One of the most popular for the home and commercial plantings. Fruit is very firm, free-stone; ships like clingstone peach; delicious flavor; ripens early with early Crawford peach; strong grower and very productive.

OLIVES

Each, \$1.25; \$10.00 per 10.

OSCOLANO—An Italian olive of large size. The tree is a strong, spreading grower; fruit bluish black when fully ripe. Packed and sold commercially as the Queen Olive.

MANZANILLO—One of the standard for green and ripe pickles; produces oil of a very high grade; very hardy, and a regular and prolific bearer.

MISSION—Tree a handsome, upright grower, highly suited for avenue and roadway planting. Fruit medium size; excellent for pickles and makes a superior oil.

FRUIT TREES (Continued)



PEACHES—PHILLIPS CLING

ORANGE CLING—Fruit very large; skin yellow with red cheek; flesh golden yellow, rich and sugary. Very popular as a home canning variety.

PLUMS

4 to 6 feet, 60c each; \$4.50 per 10.

APEX PLUMCOT—As the name implies, it is a cross between an apricot and a plum, resulting in a satisfactory combination of the two fruits. The large, globular fruit, which comes into bearing with the earliest plums, is beautiful in color, rich, firm and aromatic.

BEAUTY—Precedes the Santa Rose by ten days. Fruit large and beautiful, crimson with amber-crimson flesh. Tree a most remarkably vigorous grower and never-failing bearer.

CLIMAX—Very large, heart-shaped; color deep dark red; flesh yellow, of fine flavor and pleasing fragrance; tree vigorous and productive.

SANTA ROSA—The best Japanese plum yet introduced; very large; deep purplish color; flesh yellow, streaked and shaded with crimson. As a shipping plum it has few equals, and is highly valued for home use.

KELSEY—Very large heart-shaped yellow plum. The most profitable of the late shipping varieties. One of the first Japanese plums to be introduced and still the best for its season.

PEACHES

4 to 6 feet, 60c each; \$4.50 per 10.

FREESTONE VARIETIES

ELBERTA—Fruit is very large, round and of a golden yellow color, faintly striped with red; flesh yellow, tender, sweet to subacid and sprightly. A favorite in California for shipping, drying and canning. Tree is a strong grower and a good bearer.

ALEXANDER—Medium to large; greenish white, nearly covered with a deep, rich red; flesh white, juicy and sweet. Very early.

EARLY CRAWFORD—A magnificent large yellow peach of good quality. Its size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular for home and commercial planting.

HALE'S EARLY—Medium size, nearly round; skin greenish white, mostly covered with red, and can be readily separated from the flesh when fully ripe; flesh white, melting, juicy, sweet and most delicious.

MAYFLOWER—As large as Alexander, but three weeks earlier; beautiful red all over. Tree hardy and healthy.

CLINGSTONE VARIETIES

PEAK'S CLING—Originated near Selma, Calif., where it is highly valued as a mid-summer canning peach. Ripens after Tuscan and before the Phillips. Flesh clear yellow to pit; of fine texture and excellent flavor.

PHILLIPS CLING—This prime variety is well known and esteemed as the standard of excellence among canning peaches; large, yellow, round, with a slight blush on the sunny side; flesh firm, yellow to the pit. Highly recommended for planting by canners.

TUSCAN CLING—Large, yellow; heavy bearer and one of the best clings; fine shipper. In great demand by canners on account of its early ripening, being the first to ripen.

GRAND DUKE—A valuable late plum; very large; dark purple; sweet and rich when ripe.

SATSUMA—The well-known Japanese blood plum; large; deep red from skin to pit; flavor pleasant; stone very small. Unexcelled as a canning fruit; ships and keeps well.

PRESIDENT—One of the largest plums grown. Skin purple; flesh yellow and of fine texture. Is becoming very popular.

TRAGEDY—The earliest desirable blue plum. Large, dark purple; flesh yellowish green. Very rich and sweet.

WICKSON—One of the best and most popular varieties of plums. Fruit large, heart-shaped with color shades from light red to rich claret; flesh fine, deep amber.

GREEN GAGE—Medium size, round; skin yellowish green; rich and sweet when fully ripe; highly recommended for canning.

DAMSON—Fruit small, oval; skin purple; flesh is tart and separates readily from the pit. Desirable for making jam.

FRUIT TREES (Continued)



PERSIMMONS—HACHIYA

POMEGRANATES

4 to 6 feet, 65c each; \$5.00 per 10.

WONDERFUL—The largest and most attractive. Pulp a rich garnet color, with an abundance of juice dark as port wine; exquisite flavor. Valuable for shipping to Eastern markets, as the fruit is prized for table decorations.

PRUNES

4 to 6 feet, 60c each; \$4.50 per 10.

FRENCH PRUNE (Petite d'Agen)—This is the prune now grown so extensively and successfully in California for drying. Violet purple; very rich and sugary. Very prolific bearer.

ITALIAN—A popular variety in Oregon and Northern California. Fruit dark purple; flesh greenish yellow and tart flavor; flesh leaves pit readily. A fine product when dry.

HUNGARIAN—Fruit very large, with tendency to come double; reddish violet; very juicy and sweet. Good shipper.

PEARS

4 to 6 feet, 60c each; \$4.50 per 10.

BARTLETT—The most widely cultivated pear in California; large, buttery and melting, with rich flavor. The standard for shipping, drying and canning. Market is supplied all summer from different localities.

BEURRE de ANJOU—Large, russety-yellow, lightly shaded with crimson; melting, rich, perfumed in luscious. A fine fall variety.

DOYENNE du COMICE—Large, fine yellow lightly shaded with russet and crimson; melting, buttery, rich, sweet, slightly aromatic. A standard market variety; ripens in fall.

WINTER NELIS—Medium size; dull russet; melting, juicy, buttery and of the highest flavor. Bears heavily and regularly. One of the best winter pears.

PERSIMMON

4 to 6 feet, \$1.50 each.

HACHIYA—Large, oblong, conical; skin dark, bright red with occasional spots or blotches; fruit very large; flesh deep yellow, soft and jelly-like when ripe; seeds usually absent. A valuable variety, considered to be one of the best.

QUINCE

4 to 6 feet, 65c each; \$5.00 per 10.

APPLE or ORANGE—Large, bright golden yellow; fruit large, roundish, with short neck. An old favorite.

PINEAPPLE—Apple shaped; large, clear yellow; flesh very tender; makes high-flavored jelly.

WALNUTS

4 to 6 feet, \$1.50 each; \$12.50 per 10.

FRANQUETTE—Nuts very large, long and pointed, kernel full, sweet and rich. Regular bearer.

MAYETTE—One of the best. Nuts large and uniform; shells light colored; an abundant bearer.

EUREKA—This tree is an upright grower of great vigor. Blooms late, and is therefore particularly desirable in districts subject to late frosts. An immense producer of large, smooth, tightly-sealed nuts.

PAYNES SEEDLING—Named for its discoverer, Mr. Geo. C. Payne. This variety originated in Santa Clara County, California. Is equal to the Franquette in size, and bears regularly and heavily.

SMALL FRUITS

Small fruits, rhubarb, asparagus, berries, etc., are so easily grown and require so little room that no home should be without a sufficiency to supply the table and for canning use. The average home owner should not overlook the possibilities of having any of these delicious fruits, as they can be had by a little care and attention.

BLACKBERRIES

15c each; \$1.50 per doz.—25c each; \$2.00 per 10, postpaid to fourth zone.

Plant in good soil, in rows 5 to 6 feet apart, and 3 to 4 feet apart in the row. After the fruit season, or in early spring, cut out all the dead wood. Blackberries should be planted early, before the buds start. Keep the ground clean. An application of stable manure or commercial fertilizer annually will increase the crop.

CORY THORNLESS—A large, very early berry; has a distinct flavor of its own, very much like the wild blackberry, and decidedly sweeter and finer in flavor than any other cultivated variety.

The vines of Cory Thornless are as free from thorns as a grapevine.

It has never failed to bear, and absence of thorns makes picking a pleasure. No scratched hands and arms. A few plants in the back garden will furnish fresh fruits for the whole family.

MAMMOTH BLACKBERRY—A very prolific and productive berry, producing berries of very large size, some specimens measuring from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Due to the fact that this plant is a very vigorous grower it should be given plenty of room. The plants should be planted from 6 to 8 feet in rows not less than 9 feet apart. We offer strong, healthy plants.



CURRENTS—RED CHERRY

CURRENTS

Currents and gooseberries do better if grown in partial shade. This can be provided where there are fruit trees, along the north side of a hedge, or north side of a building or fence. They are of easy culture and everyone should have at least half a dozen bushes in the garden. Currents, as everybody knows, makes the most delicious jellies. Plant 4 feet apart each way. Apply fertilizer, as currents are very heavy feeders. After the bush is 3 or 4 years old, prune away all wood except the previous season's growth.

CHERRY—One of the best red currents; fruit of the largest; bunches short; berries large, deep red. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10, postpaid.

ASPARAGUS

The first garden vegetable of spring; it is a great delicacy and comes in just when it is most needed. One hundred plants will supply a small family and will last for years.

CULTURE—Dig a furrow 12 inches deep. Set the roots at bottom of furrow 12 to 18 inches apart. The furrow or trenches should be from 4 to 6 feet apart. Then cover the roots lightly for first season with enough soil to insure proper growth. From then on, keep applying soil over the roots every season.

PALMETTO—The most popular variety both for home garden and market. 30c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100, postpaid.

MARY WASHINGTON—35c per doz.; \$2.00 per 100, postpaid.

RHUBARB

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits in the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and sauces, and continues long in use.

GIANT WINTER CRIMSON—A robust grower and prolific producer of mammoth stalks of fine flavor, three times the size of the older varieties. Thrives well during the winter months. Strong roots, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.—20c each, \$1.75 per doz. postpaid to fourth zone.

STRAWBERRY RHUBARB—15c each; \$1.50 per dozen; 20c each, \$1.75 per doz., postpaid to fourth zone.

GIANT CHERRY—25c each; \$2.50 doz. 30c each; \$2.75 per doz.; postpaid to fourth zone.



GOOSEBERRIES

As a family fruit, the gooseberry has special claims. It is easy to grow and is wonderfully hardy. With ordinary good care, it will yield annually for 10 to 15 years. It is highly productive, yielding 4 to 8 quarts, and is a well grown and well managed bush. Do not pick berries too green. Pick after partially ripe, as they require less sugar and are better flavored. Plant in partially shaded place. After the bushes are well established, leave only 2 or 3 young shoots to remain to each bush in the spring. Prune out old wood, after 4 or 5 years of bearing, that show signs of falling off.

CHAMPION—A new variety originated in Oregon; fruit large, round; a prolific bearer and entirely free from mildew. 30c each, \$2.50 per 10, postpaid to fourth zone.

DOWNING—Fruit good sized, whitish flesh, soft and juicy; plant vigorous and prolific. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10, postpaid to fourth zone.



RASPBERRIES

20c each; \$1.50 per 10, postpaid to fourth zone.

Raspberries are of the easiest culture. Very productive and thrive over a wide range of territory, and should be in every garden; especially desirable for jellies and other uses.

Plant in rows 5 to 6 feet apart, 2 to 4 feet in row. After the fruit season cut out all the old wood which bore the last crop of fruit. Keep the space between the rows well cultivated.

LA FRANCE—The new giant everbearing raspberry; very large berries; deep, rich red. Berries large and firm; vine very vigorous and prolific.

CUTBERT—Large crimson variety and very productive. Bears transportation well. Later than the King.

ST. REGIS "Everbearing"—The new everbearing variety. It is a heavy bearer in the regular raspberry season and then continues bearing on the young canes until frost sets in. The berry is red, of good size.

GREGG (Black Cap)—One of the best Black Cap raspberries; good size; fine quality; very productive.

EARLY KING—A very prolific bearer of large, bright red berries of good quality. A good berry for the home garden and very popular with market gardeners. A good shipper.



STRAWBERRIES

The strawberry will grow in any good garden soil where the ground has been thoroughly prepared. For family use we recommend planting them in double rows, one foot apart each way, and three feet between the double rows. Our plants are well-rooted and healthy. The following are the most satisfactory for growing in this locality.

OREGON PLUM—A standard sort, very productive, producing large berries of fine quality; very firm; one of the best shippers. 25c per dozen; \$1.50 per 100—30c per doz.; \$1.75 per 100, postpaid to fourth zone.

BANNER—One of the most popular; berries firm, deep red color, having an attractive appearance; sweet flavor and fine keeper; prolific bearer. 35c per dozen; \$2.00 per 100—40c per dozen, \$2.25 per 100, postpaid to fourth zone.

EVERBEARING "Progressive"—Considered one of the best perpetual-bearing Strawberries. The

fruit is rich and sweet; a deep red inside and out; of good medium size and quite firm. 35c dozen; \$2.50 per 100—40c per dozen; \$2.75 per 100, postpaid to fourth zone.

MASTADON EVERBEARING—A new variety producing extra large berries. The plants are strong and vigorous and the berries it produces are of large uniform size throughout the bearing season. Berries in color are a medium, dark glossy red and ripen very uniform. Plants, 75c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100—85c per dozen; \$4.25 per 100, postpaid to fourth zone.

LOGANBERRY

A hybrid between a blackberry and a red raspberry. Has the size and shape of the large sized blackberry and the color of a red raspberry, being of a rich red color when fully ripe. It is of excellent flavor, being a combination of the best qualities of the two berries. It is unexcelled for the table, eaten fresh or cooked, and for jellies or jams without an equal. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.—20c each; \$1.75 per doz., postpaid.

YOUNGBERRY—Said to be a cross between the Loganberry and the Dewberry. An exceptionally fine flavored, very productive berry. Bears early and commands the highest market prices. The fruit colors well and is exceptionally sweet and large. Color, jet black. 20c each; \$1.50 per 10—25c each; \$1.75 per 10, postpaid to fourth zone.

HIMALAYA—25c each; \$2.00 per 10, postpaid.

GRAPES

TABLE, RAISIN AND WINE VARIETIES

NO. 1 GRADE—Strong, well rooted vines. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10, postpaid; 15c each, \$1.25 per 10, f. o. b. Sacramento.

The following are recognized standard varieties. The time of ripening we have indicated by periods, i. e., those ripening first are classified under the 1st period; varieties ripening in the fall, under 2nd period, and those ripening last are designated as 3rd period.

We have indicated the time of ripening by periods. In explanation: Those ripening first are classified under the 1st period; varieties ripening in the fall, under the 2nd period, and the last types are designated as 3rd period.

BLACK HAMBURG—A fine, tender grape, producing large, magnificent, compact bunches; berries black, very large and oblong. A great favorite everywhere. 2nd period.

CORNICHON—Berries very large, oblong; dark blue, almost black, covered with a beautiful bloom; skin rather thick; a good shipping grape. 3rd period.

EMPEROR—Clusters large; berries large, oval, rose-colored; one of the most valuable grapes for shipping long distances. Does not ripen well near the coast. 3rd period.

FLAME TOKAY—Bunches very large; berries large; skin thick, pale red, or flame colored; flesh firm, sweet; a splendid shipping grape. 2nd period.

GROS COLMAN (Fresno Beauty) — Bunches large, thick shouldered; berries very large, round; skin tough, dark purple or black; flesh coarse, but juicy and sweet. 3rd period.

MALAGA—Vine a strong grower and immensely productive; bunches very large, loose shouldered; berry very large, oval yellowish green; skin thick, fleshy. 1st period.

MUSCAT—Bunches large, long and loose; berries large, slightly oval, pale amber when ripe; flesh firm, brittle, exceedingly sweet and rich; fine flavored. 2nd period.

ROSE OF PERU (Black Prince)—Bunches very large; berries large, oval; skin thick, brownish black; flesh tender, juicy, rich and sprightly; a fine market variety. 2nd period.

THOMPSON'S SEEDLESS—Resembles Sultana in some respects, but in others is superior. Bunches large and long; berries yellow, seedless. 1st period.

Foreign Wine Varieties

ALICANTE BOUSCHET—More in demand than any other variety of wine grape. This is due to its heavy bearing and the fact that its juice is deep red. 2nd period.

CARIGNAN—Medium, slightly oblong; makes a superior type of red wine. Vine a fine grower and abundant bearer. 2nd period.

MISSION—The well known variety cultivated at the Missions by the Spanish Padres; strong, sturdy grower, bearing large, black berries; valuable for wine. 2nd period.

ZINFANDEL — Bunches large, compact; berries round, dark purple, covered with a heavy bloom; succeeds well in most any climate. 2nd period.

Rare Varieties

Prices 30c each, \$2.50 per 10, postpaid; 20c each, \$1.50 per 10, f. o. b. Sacramento.

OLIVETTE BLANCHE — As this variety does not ripen until late fall, it is adapted only to warm climates. The grape is large, fully 2 inches long, never too close; berries long, olive-shaped, greenish amber, slightly brown on side exposed to the sun, firm with a neutral flavor. 3rd period.

RIBIER (Gros Guillaume) — Berries extra large on medium sized bunches. Color intense blue-black. The most beautiful grape grown. Its flavor and bearing qualities are in keeping with its appearance. 2nd period.

AMERICAN VARIETIES

The American varieties of grapes are known in California as "Slip Skin Grapes." These are particularly well adapted for arbors, etc., and the quality is also fine and they should be more generally grown. The following do very well.

NO. 1 GRADE—45c each, \$3.50 per 10, postpaid; 35c each, \$2.50 per 10, f. o. b. Sacramento.

CONCORD—Bunch and berry very large; color black; covered with thick bluish bloom; sweet, pulpy and tender.

CATAWBA—Bunches medium; berries large, coppery color covered with thin lilac bloom; juicy and sweet.

ISABELLA (Pierce)—Berries large, round, dark purple; sweet and rich; very fine.

NIAGARA—Bunches large, uniform, very compact; berry large, mostly round, light greenish white. Considered the best hardy white grape.

MISCELLANEOUS GARDEN REQUISITES

(Prices are f. o. b. Sacramento unless otherwise noted)

Moss, Oregon Green

Especially scitable for hanging baskets. 25c per lb.; bale (70-80 lbs.) \$6.50.

Bamboo Canes

These canes are painted green and are excellent for tying up flower plants, perennials, etc.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
1½ feet	\$0.10	\$0.75	\$ 5.00
2 "	.15	.85	6.00
2½ "	.15	.95	7.00
3 "	.20	1.25	8.50
3½ "	.25	1.40	10.00
4 "	.25	1.50	12.00

Baskets, Wire Hanging

Green enameled. Prices are f. o. b. Sacramento. If wanted by parcel post add 10c extra for each basket. 10-inch, 35c each; 11-inch, 50c; 13-inch, 60c; 15-inch, 75c.

Neponset Paper Flower Pots (Round)

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2½-inch	\$0.10	\$0.75	\$ 6.00
3 "	.15	1.00	8.25
4 "	.20	1.50	13.50
5 "	.25	2.25	20.00

Gopher Traps

Macabee, the well known wire trap that fits the gopher hole. 25c each; postpaid, 30c each.

Hot Kaps

They protect plants from frost, wind, rain, insects, and ground crusting, thereby producing quicker crops.

11-in. Size

1,000	\$9.00
5,000	8.50
10,000	8.25
25,000	8.25

Trial package of 250 including garden setter with tamper \$4.00

Home package of 100 including garden setter with tamper \$2.50
No quantity less than 100 sold.

Pot Labels

PAINTED

	Weight	Per 1000	Per 100	Per 1000
4-inch	3½ lbs.	\$0.35		\$ 0.25
5 "	4 "	.40		3.00
6 "	4½ "	.45		3.50
8 "	10 "	1.00		8.75
10 "	12 "	1.35		12.50
12 "	14 "	1.65		15.00

POT LABELS—PLAIN

	Weight	Per 1000	Per 100	Per 1000
4-inch	3½ lbs.	\$0.25		\$ 2.00
5 "	4 "	.30		2.50
6 "	4½ "	.35		3.00
8 "	8 "	.90		8.00
10 "	12 "	1.25		11.25
12 "	14 "	1.50		13.50

Tree Labels

PAINTED

		Per 100	Per 1000
3½-inch	Copper Wired	\$0.40	\$3.25
3½ "	Iron Wired	.35	2.85

PLAIN

		Per 100	Per 1000
3½-inch	Copper Wired	\$0.35	\$2.75
3½ "	Iron Wired	.35	2.50

Raffia

Extra long strands, fine for tying bouquets, nursery stock, vegetables, etc. Lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.00. Write for prices in larger quantities.

Stakes, Painted Green

Excellent for tying dahlias, roses, etc. Add postage as per weights given.

3 ft.	Wt. 4 lbs.	\$0.90 doz.
4 ft.	Wt. 6 lbs.	1.00 doz.
5 ft.	Wt. 7 lbs.	1.25 doz.
6 ft.	Wt. 9 lbs.	1.50 doz.

Seeders, Broadcast

GENUINE CAHOON—A splendid broadcast seeder, wire bound, steel hopper, made of very best material throughout. \$5.75 f. o. b. Sacramento. Wt. 8 lbs.

CYCLONE—Used extensively for seeding lawn courses, etc. \$2.25 each; \$2.50 postpaid.

Tree Protectors

Yucca Fibre. Will not split.

	Weight	Per 100	25	50	100	1000
Length	Width					
24-inch	7-inch	22 lbs.	\$0.75	\$1.20	\$2.20	\$20.00
18-inch	7-inch	13 lbs.	.65	1.00	1.80	16.50
16-inch	7-inch	12 lbs.	.60	.95	1.65	15.00
14-inch	7-inch	10 lbs.	.55	.90	1.55	14.00
12-inch	7-inch	9 lbs.	.50	.85	1.45	13.00

ANTS DESTROYED

New Method "Gets"
Them at Their Source—
Safe, Permanent, Effective



The Antrol system is adapted to any size house or garden and quickly destroys all species of sweet eating ants. It is composed of small glass containers and a special formula of syrup. The containers are partially filled with syrup and placed about the outside edges of the house or along "ant" trails in the garden if the infestation occurs there. The ants smell the syrup, eat it and then transmit its mild poison to the queen in the nest. Soon the entire ant colony is destroyed.

The complete system should cover every 15 feet around the outside of the house or "ant" trails in the garden. Once installed permanent, effective and safe protection is insured from these annoying pests. Prices—Antrol sets containing 4 containers and 1 4-ounce bottle of syrup, 85c; Antrol extra containers (each), 12½c; Antrol syrup, 4-oz. bottles, 35c; pints, 75c; quart, \$1.25; Gallon, \$3.00.

Antrol

The National Ant Control



Schrader's Ant Powder

A safe, easy and effective way of destroying ants by sprinkling powder on their trails and around the nests. State whether powder is needed for the Argentine Ant or Red Ant. Packed in sifter cans. 2 oz. 25c; 5 oz. 50c; 12 oz. \$1.00. Postage extra.

Squirrel Poison—Moore's

(Grain.) A certain and specific destruction of gophers, squarrels, crows and mice. Small size 50c; medium size \$1.00; gallon size \$1.90; 5 gallon drums \$5.50. Cannot be mailed.

The Expan Planting Pot

Made of heavy tar paper. Open top and bottom. For propagating plants, trees and shrubs—no waste space—no breakage. For the nurseryman, florist and market gardener. You can grow melons, squash, cantaloupes, cucumbers, etc., three weeks earlier in these pots than out in the open. When setting the plants in the field plant the pot and all, leaving about one inch above the top of the soil; this protects the tender plant from cut worms, wire worms, moles and field mice.

	Weight Per 1000	Price Per 1000	Price Per 100
3x4	44 lbs.	\$6.25	\$1.35
2x4	58 lbs.	8.00	1.45
2x6	44 lbs.	6.25	1.35
2x4	29 lbs.	4.00	1.00
2x3	22 lbs.	3.75	.75
1½x5	28 lbs.	4.60	1.00
1½x4	22 lbs.	3.75	.75

All prices f. o. b. Sacramento.

Quickly Kills Garden Pests

Science Provides
New Safe Methods
That Do the Work
Without Fuss



Cutworms, Sowbugs, Grasshoppers, Slugs, Snails,
Earwigs, Etc., Are Exterminated

Snarol is a ready prepared meal that you simply broadcast on the ground, under the vegetation. These pests eat the meal and are quickly destroyed.

Snarol will not deteriorate from rain or sprinkling and also is non-injurious to vegetation when used according to simple directions. These features distinguish it from ordinary controls and make Snarol popular with professional gardeners and nurserymen. Prices—1½-lb. pkg. 35c; 4-lb. pkg. 75c; 15-lb. bags, \$2.50; 50-lb. bags, \$7.00.

Snarol

The National Pest Control



Cel-O-Gloss

Cel-O-Glass is a light-weight, flexible, weather-proof material made by coating wire mesh with a transparent substance which will not rub off or dry up. It can be cut or bent to any desired shape and is practically indestructible. Prices: 1 to 10 square feet, 15c per sq. ft.; larger quantities, 13½c per sq. ft.; full rolls 300 sq. ft. 12½c per square foot.

TREE SEAL

A grafting or pruning compound used just as it comes from the can—no bother about heating, etc. Tree Seal is applied cold from the can, all it requires is the addition of water to make the proper consistency.

Tree Seal is acid and alkali resistant. It can also be used in other ways such as roof repairs, either metal, wood or paper, waterproofing cement, and treating posts, lumber or metal for use under ground.

This material can be mailed.

One pint can, 35c; 1 quart can, 60c; 1 gallon can \$1.80; 5 gallon tin \$7.50. f. o. b. Sacramento.

ATLACIDE WEED KILLER

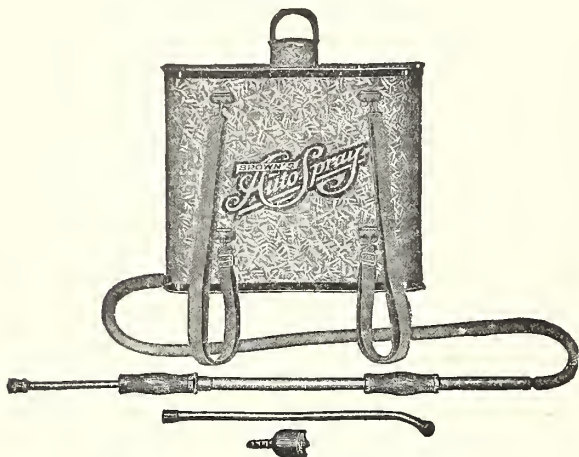
Non-poisonous

This non-poisonous powder compound is very effective as a weed killer. It can be used as a spray or dust. Use on all types of weeds, grass in paths, gutters, roadways, storage yards, irrigation ditches, tennis courts, railroads, station grounds, factory yards, canals, etc. Kills Poison Ivy, Quack Grass, Johnson Grass, Wild Morning Glory, Thistle, Bind-weed, etc.

One pound sifter top duster 50c; 3¼-lb. sifter top duster (sufficient to kill 300 square feet of weeds and grasses. Contents can also be dissolved in 5 gallons of water and used as a spray) \$1.50.

BROWN SPRAYERS and BUCKET PUMPS for Every Purpose

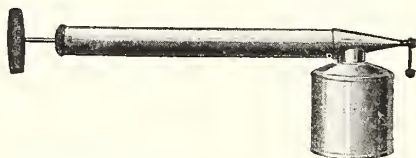
AUTO-SPRAY NO. 5



An ideal all-purpose hand sprayer made entirely of brass. It is double acting, producing a continuous spray and will generate a pressure of 200 lbs. Can be supplied with galvanized steel or brass knapsack tank or may be used in connection with a bucket. Equipment includes 4 nozzles of special design for variety spraying. **Uses**—For the spraying of trees, shrubs, vines, field crops, for handling whitewash and disinfectants, washing automobiles, windows, fire fighting and other purposes.

Auto-Spray No. 5, pump nozzle hose and strainer, postpaid \$5.50. Galvanized knapsack, 3½ gals. \$3.50. Brass knapsack, 3½ gals., postpaid \$6.00.

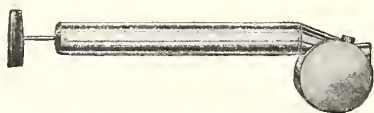
AUTO-SPRAY NO. 26



A continuous atomizer of unusual merits. The container can be detached for refilling and cleaned by simply unscrewing from the pump cylinder. The syphon tube is easily removed and quickly cleaned by removing the nozzle. **Uses**—For spraying garden crops, for use in greenhouses, for handling disinfectants and fly oils. It can be used with all spraying solutions.

Auto-Spray No. 26-A, all tin, 1 qt. \$1.00. Auto-Spray No. 26-C, all brass, 1 qt. \$1.50.

AUTO-SPRAY NO. 22



On quart tin atomizer. A very satisfactory machine for handling disinfectants, insecticides, and fly oils. The pump of the sprayer is fitted with a leather cup treated with oil which should last for more than one season. The cone on the end of the pump going through the tank of this sprayer makes same a very durable article. 60c each, postpaid.

AUTO-SPRAY NO. 7

An efficient bucket pump for use in spraying trees, garden crops, etc. It is an ideal whitewash sprayer as it is equipped with an air jet agitator which keeps the solution constantly stirred. It has no leather cups to wear out and the plunger head is packed with graphite asbestos which may be expanded for wear. \$7.00 each, postpaid.

AUTO-SPRAY NO. 28



A strong atomizer made of heavy tin used for all light spraying and disinfecting. The pump of the sprayer is fitted with an oil treated leather cup that lasts more than one season. **Uses**—For all light spraying. It is especially adaptable for use in spraying disinfectants, insect poison and fly oils.

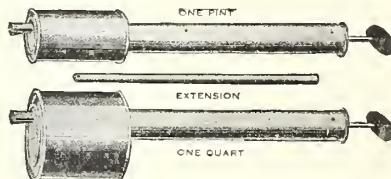
Auto-Spray No. 28-A, half pint 50c each.

AUTO-SPRAY NO. 6

A powerful bucket pump which easily generates a pressure of 200 pounds per square inch. It is double acting producing a continuous spray. Made of brass, equipped with a brass suction strainer as well as a strainer in the nozzle. The pump is equipped with a foot rest 16 inches high enabling the operator to use almost any bucket or container. This is an advantage, as it does not necessitate the use of a special bucket. So constructed that it may be taken apart and reassembled without the use of tools of any kind. The Auto-Spray No. 6 is regularly equipped with four nozzles of special design for variety spraying. The same as furnished with the Auto-Spray No. 5. **Uses**—For spraying field crops, shrubs, vines, poultry houses, for removing wall paper, disinfecting, whitewashing, creosoting shingles, applying floor oils and for general purposes.

Auto-Spray No. 6, complete, \$5.50 each.

DUSTER BROWN NO. 2



A very practical duster of new design. It is especially adaptable for use in applying insect powders. It is simply constructed and works on a new principle recently discovered. The extension is of sufficient length to enable the operator to spray ordinary field crops without bending over. **Uses**—For spraying dust on tobacco, small garden plots, rose bushes, or in any place where rust is to be applied. It is especially adaptable for use in applying insect powders.

Duster Brown No. 2-B, pint \$1.00. Duster Brown No. 2-C, quart \$1.25.

INSECTICIDES and FUNGICIDES

Prices on Insecticides and Fungicides are f. o. b. Sacramento unless otherwise noted. These cannot be mailed but must be shipped by Express, Freight or Auto Truck unless otherwise noted.

Arsenate of Calcium

A high-grade product that meets every State and Federal requirement in chemical and physical properties. An accepted remedy for the Cotton Boll Weevil and Alfalfa Weevil.

5-lb. Cartons.....\$1.25 1-lb. Cartons.....\$0.35

F. o. b. Sacramento. Write for quantity prices.

Arsenate of Lead

Well known for its superior adhesive and spreading qualities. A standard remedy for chewing insects of fruit trees, nuts, bush fruits, ornamental trees, shrubs, flowers, vegetables and tobacco. Kills insects quickly without injury to fruit of foliage.

4-lb. bag, \$1.25; 1-lb. carton, 40c; ½-lb. pkg., 25c.

F. o. b. Sacramento. Write for quantity prices.

Dry Lime Sulfur

"The original Dry Lime Sulfur." A superior lime sulfur spray for the control of many scale insects and fungus diseases of fruit trees, nuts and bush fruits. It is liquid lime sulfur without the water, plus a stabilizer which increases its effectiveness. It eliminates the heavy handling and freight of liquid lime sulphur; also the leakage, crystallization, freezing, return of barrels and wasteage in carry-over. Dry Lime Sulfur is very finely ground and goes into solution immediately upon being added to the water or in the spray tank—no mixing trouble or clogging of spray nozzles. It is convenient, safe and reliable.

5-lb. Cans.....\$1.35 1-lb. Cans.....\$0.35

F. o. b. Sacramento. Write for quantity prices.

Fungi-Bordo

A high quality Dry Bordeaux Mixture made from correct proportions of carefully tested raw materials. It is uniform in composition and of the best physical properties—a ready-for-use Bordeaux Mixture of maximum efficiency and convenience. The best remedy for Blotch, Bitter Rot and Anthracnose of apples; Apricot Brown Rot, Cherry Leaf Spot, Tomato Leaf Spot, Blight and Leaf Hoppers of Potatoes, Celery Blight and many other fungus diseases.

4-lb. Bag.....\$1.00 1-lb. Carton.....\$0.35

F. o. b. Sacramento. Write for quantity prices.

Paris Green

An old, reliable brand which results in quick death to the Potato "Bug," Sugar Beet Web Worm, Tobacco Worm, Cut Worm, Army Worm and Grasshopper. Contains a maximum amount of arsenious oxide and a low percentage of water soluble arsenious oxide, which insures the utmost effectiveness with safety to foliage.

For grasshopper and cutworm bait, use as follows: One lb. Paris Green, 10 lbs. bran, 1 qt. brown molasses, 2 lemons finely chopped. Add water to make a crumbly mass and broadcast in the field for grasshoppers.

For cutworms place the bait about the garden in piles of about one teaspoonful at intervals of 10 to 15 feet or near the plants that are being destroyed by cutworm. Cutworms are most active at

night and therefore the bait should be placed in the evening.

¼-lb. Package.....\$0.25 2-lb. Package.....\$1.25

1-lb. Package......75 4-lb. Package..... 2.00

F. o. b. Sacramento. Write for quantity prices.

Volck

One of the most powerful insecticides known. It is effective on practically all insects on ornamental and flowering plants—Red Spider, Aphis, Scale, Mealy Bug, etc. Volck is odorless, colorless and non-poisonous. Generally used 3 level table-spoonfuls to 1 gal. of water. ½ pt. 40c; 1 pt. 55c; 1 qt. 80c, postage extra.

Tree Tanglefoot

A sticky substance that may be applied to the bark of trees to protect them from all climbing insects. One application is good for three or four months and it will prevent ants from entering tree tops. Also used for tree surgery. Lb. can 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$5.25, f. o. b. Sacramento. May be mailed.

Black Leaf 40

A 40 per cent Nicotine solution for the control of plant lice or aphids on roses and other garden plants. Must be applied in vapor form with a spray pump. Black Leaf 40 will kill all aphids or plant lice that are covered with the spray material but a new supply of aphids may be carried to your plants the following day by the Argentine Ant. To control aphids it is necessary also to control Argentine Ant. A one-ounce bottle of Black Leaf 40 will make 6 gallons of spray. Full directions on the package. 1 oz. bottle 35c; ½ lb. tin \$1.25; 2 lb. tin \$3.25; 10 lb. tin \$11.85. Sent by express or freight only.

Evergreen

A Non-Poisonous Spray That Can Be Mailed

Evergreen is recommended for use against both sucking and chewing insects such as plant lice, cabbage worms, cut worms, thrip, cucumber beetle, rose chafer, red spider, mealy bugs, etc. It is harmless to humans, animals and birds and kills only insects. It may be used freely on tender plants and flowers—it cannot burn or otherwise injure them. Being liquid it is easy to mix and it does not clog sprayers. A small amount of non-caustic soap should be incorporated as a spreader or adhesive agent.

1 oz. makes 9 gals. spray, 35c; 6 ozs. makes 38 gals. spray, \$1.00. Prices F. o. b. Sacramento.

Dusting Sulphur

Mildew is more easily prevented than cured and there is no better preventative than Anchor Brand Sulphur, this being the highest grade sulphur manufactured. 1 lb. 10c; 3 lbs. 25c; postage extra. Write for quantity prices.

Pruning Compound

For covering fresh cuts or bruises on trees and is particularly valuable for figs, walnuts, etc. Will aid nature in healing wounds without retarding the growth of the tree. 1 qt. can 75c; 1 gal. can \$2.25, f. o. b. Sacramento. May be sent by mail.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES (Continued)

Blue Stone

(Sulphate of Copper)

Used to prevent smut on barley and wheat. The seed to be planted should be soaked in a solution of 1 lb. Blue Stone to 6 gallons of water. Soak the seeds for ten or fifteen minutes then spread it to dry. Blue Stone is also used in the water for the control of some fungus disease. **Lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25, f. o. b. Sacramento.** Small quantities may be sent by mail. Ask for prices on barrel lots and larger quantities.

Nico Dust

Nico Dust is a dry powder insecticide killing by fumes as well as by contact. The principal ingredient is Nicotine Sulphate—the well known remedy for sucking insects. Nico Dust should be applied directly to the plant with a hand or power duster, and the best results are obtained when the air is still and the temperature fairly warm. In addition to Nico Dust in several strengths, we have the Nico Garden Dust for general use in the garden, controlling slugs, aphids and many other pests.

Nico Garden Dust

8 oz. pkg. 35c; 1 lb. pkg. 50c; 5 lb. pkg. \$2.00. Cannot be mailed.

Nico Dust No. 10

10% Black Leaf 40. 1 lb. pkg. 50c; 5 lb. pkg. \$1.90; 25 lb. pkg. \$1.90; 25 lb. steel drum \$6.60; 50 lb. steel drum \$12.25; 100 lb. steel drum \$23.35. Cannot be mailed. All prices are f. o. b. Sacramento. Send for Nico Dust Insecticide Chart.

Hammond's Slug Shot

Destroys many insects injurious to house and garden plants, shrubs, trees, vines, potatoes, melons, cabbage, etc. Dust the powder lightly over the infected plants, covering them thoroughly. One application is generally sufficient to control the worms or insects infesting the plants at the time. **1 lb. pkg. 25c; 5 lb. pkg. 75c, f. o. b. Sacramento.** May be sent by mail.

Semesan Jr.

A less expensive but equally effective form of Semesan for dry dust disinfection of seed corn only. Controls diseases and at the same time increases yields from 10 to 40%. **4 oz. can 50c; 1 lb. tin \$1.75; 5 lb. tin \$8.00, f. o. b. Sacramento.** Cannot be mailed.

Cyanogas

For Wireworm, Red Ants, Etc.

For the control of Wireworm plant a bait crop of beans, corn or peas, before the garden is planted, covering the bait crop to a depth of about 3 inches in rows about 36 inches apart. Within one week the Wireworms will be attracted to the bait crop and at this time apply Cyanogas by means of a garden seeder or by similar method, directly into the bait rows and about one inch below where the bait was planted. In the small garden, where no seeder is available, open a narrow trench deeper than the bait level, close to and on each side of the bait row and apply Cyanogas at the rate of one pound to each 100 feet of row. Cover immediately with the earth dug from the trench and leave it for three to four days, after which time seeds or plants may be planted without injury to them. Remember that Cyanogas is injurious to growing plants and it must not be used except when there are no plants growing.

For field operations, where the bait rows are about 3 feet apart, it requires about 90 pounds of Cyanide per acre. For further information ask for bulletin on Wireworm Control. **1 lb. pkg. 75c; 5 lb. pkg. \$2.50, f. o. b. Sacramento.** Cannot be mailed.

CYANOGAS A-DUST—For the control of large red ants, gophers, etc. **1 lb. pkg. 75c; 5 lb. pkg. \$2.50.**

SEMESAN

A seed, plant and soil disinfectant. It will successfully prevent or control diseases of seeds without in the least impairing their vitality, but on the other hand generally increases germination, invigorates seedling growth, and develops sturdier plants. Semesan will also prevent or control the "Brown Patch" of lawns, the "Damping-off" of seedlings and cuttings, and certain soil-borne diseases. Treatments can be made in dust or liquid form. **2 oz. tin 50c; 8 oz. tin \$1.60; 1 lb. tin \$2.75; 5 lb. tin \$13.00, f. o. b. Sacramento.** Cannot be mailed.

Semesan Bel

Applied to whole or cut seed potatoes, either as a dry powder or in liquid form, Semesan Bel will prevent or control the common seed-borne potato diseases. Also very effective in treatment of Gladioli and other bulbs, and produces healthier plants. **1 lb. tin \$1.75; 5 lb. tin \$8.00, f. o. b. Sacramento.** Cannot be mailed.

FERTILIZERS

SHEEP MANURE

With barnyard fertilizer becoming more and more scarce we offer, as perhaps the best substitute, the Grozit brand sheep manure. It may be used for mulching lawns or as a fertilizer and the results are usually very satisfactory. For mulching the lawn it requires about one sack to 500 square feet. In comparison with barnyard fertilizer this may be slightly higher in price, but a saving will be made in the time spent pulling weeds, for sheep manure carries very few weed seeds, if any. **1 bag \$2.25; 5 bags, \$2.00 per bag.**

STIM-U-PLANT — A concentrated fertilizer in tablet form. Excellent for house plants. Full directions with each package. **30 tablets 25c; 100 tablets 75c, postpaid.**

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA—A fine fertilizer for lawns. Best applied in liquid form, using one tablespoonful to a gallon of water and sprinkled on with a watering car. For garden use one pound to 150 square feet. **3 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 75c.** Write for quantity prices.

SUPERPHOSPHATE—Used very extensively on heavy soils and fine for fertilizing leguminous crops. A fine material to use in mixture with sheep manure and other manures. **100-lb. bags \$2.50.**

VIGORO—A complete fertilizer suitable for lawns, gardens, etc. **5-lb. carton 60c; 25-lb. bag \$2.00; 50-lb. bag \$3.75; 100-lb. bag \$6.00.**

BONEMEAL—Recommended to apply around fruit trees and shrubbery when first set out. Gives the plants a good start and insures strong growth. Also for roses. **25-lb. bag \$1.25.**

FERTILIZERS

Prices on fertilizers are quoted f. o. b. Sacramento except where noted. If interested in quantities larger than quoted here, write for prices and we will quote the current prices on quantity lots.

BEARMOR

THE MODERN PLANT FOOD

Plants are living growing things and require plant food for their proper development. There are certain plant foods that are generally lacking in the soil and unless plants have these foods in available quantities they fall short of their normal development.

Bearmor supplies these important foods and for this reason is termed a "Balanced Plant Food." It supplies these essential plant foods that are lacking in the soil and which are so necessary for plant growth. Vegetable gardens need liberal amounts of available plant nutrients to produce healthy, rapid succulent growth. There is no better way to insure quality vegetables than by fertilizing with Bearmor. Lawns are greatly stimulated by applications of nitrogen fertilizers such as Ammonia, etc., but it must be borne in mind that the grass clippings are removed from lawns and much phosphate and potash is carried away so that a balanced plant food which contains not only the nitrogen but also the phosphate and potash should be the basis of a proper fertilization of lawns. Then, too, nitrogen fertilizers used alone on lawns produce a soft succulent growth and this should be avoided where a strong healthy long lived lawn is desired. Flowers probably more than other plants should be supplied with liberal amounts of balanced plant foods. For where healthy growth and beautiful highly colored blooms are desired it is evident that a fertilizer containing foods for flower development as well as growth is desired. We highly recommend our Bearmor Plant Food and we are confident that results will be gratifying when the material is used properly. Instructions on how to apply are in every bag. A 25-lb. bag will cover 1000 square feet (approximately 30x35 feet) one application.

25 lb. bag.....	\$1.50
50 lb. bag.....	2.50
100 lb. bag.....	4.00

LAGO ROSE MEAL

A specially prepared mixture containing high quality bone meal finely ground and steamed so as to make it quicker in its action. We have also added high quality blood meal to this mixture which makes it one of the finest fertilizers for Roses, Chrysanthemums, Carnations, Shrubs and also young fruit trees when first set out. 25 lb. bag, \$1.75.

IMPORTED GERMAN PEAT MOSS

An excellent material for many purposes—such as mulching, covering of seed beds, for applying in flower beds, etc., to keep soil from baking and also for loosening heavy soils. One bale covers 360 square feet 1 inch deep. \$3.50 per bale.

2 Bales	\$ 6.50
4 Bales	12.00
Midget Bale, for small users.....	\$1.95 per bale

The Capital Press 413 J St., Sacramento

HYDRATED LIME

The constant watering of lawns tends to sour the soil and eventually the lawn becomes foul with sorrel, Creeping Charlie, and other weeds which thrive in an acid soil.

This condition may be improved by applying Hydrated Lime. 100 to 200 pounds applied to the average lawn on a 50-foot lot will correct acidity and greatly improve the condition of the lawn. On very heavy soils it should be applied sparingly at first and should be applied more frequently. Heavy soils sometimes are slow to absorb the first application, but improvement may be noted by the time a second application is made.

The more foul the lawn is with those plants thriving on acid soil, the more lime should be applied, as it will tend to kill off the weeds and with the acid condition corrected in the soil the Blue Grass and Clover will begin to grow more luxuriously. \$1.00 per 50 lb. bag; 100 lbs. \$1.50.

NITRATE OF SODA—Should be used very carefully, one tablespoonful to a gallon of water. Produces foliage abundantly. Cannot be mailed. Lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.50. Write for quantity prices.

GYP SUM

Gypsum brings about a mechanical change in the soil by making it more pervious to water and air. Very heavy adobe soils are much improved with an application of Gypsum which loosens it and this condition tends to prevent packing and baking.

Gypsum is also used in the treatment of soil containing black alkali. The quantities to be used in the control of black alkali depending upon the amount of its presence in the soil. For the home garden one pound to the square foot on extremely heavy soil will provide a favorable condition for beneficial action of soil bacteria, will assist in the retention of moisture and make for a better circulation of air and water. Gypsum, however, will not correct acidity—that is, it will not make sour soil sweet. Lime must be used for that purpose.

GYP SUM—100-lb. sack \$1.25; 5 sacks, \$1.10 per sk. Write for quantity prices.

FERTILIZERS IN SMALL GARDENS

Amateur garden makers are often puzzled as to the amount of fertilizer needed for their small plots, because the usual directions give only the amount per acre. The following table shows (approximately) the proper proportions:

100 lbs. per acre equals 1 lb. for a plot 10x43 feet.
200 lbs. per acre equals 1 lb. for a plot 10x21 feet.
300 lbs. per acre equals 1 lb. for a plot 10x14 feet.
400 lbs. per acre equals 1 lb. for a plot 10x11 feet.
500 lbs. per acre equals 1 lb. for a plot 10x 9 feet.

GROMORE—A complete fertilizer for all crops; desirable for house plants. Odorless. 2-lb. carton 50c; 5-lb. carton \$1.00; 25-lb. bag \$2.25.

VEGETABLE CALENDAR FOR THE HOME GARDEN

VARIETY	NO. OF PLANTS PER OUNCE OF SEED	SEED FOR 50 feet	ROWS APART	APART IN ROWS	TIME OF PLANTING	READY FOR USE
Artichoke.....	200	12 plants	4 ft.	4 ft.	Dec. to April	5 mo.
Asparagus.....	150	50 roots	20 in.	1 ft.	Dec. to April	2nd spring
Beans, Bush.....	50 to 100	2 pkts.	2 ft.	6 in.	March to Sept.	8 to 12 wks.
Beans, Pole.....	50 to 100	2 pkts.	3 ft.	12 in.	April to Aug.	10 to 12 wks.
Beans, Lima.....	30 to 60	¼ lb.	2 ft.	10 in.	April to Aug.	12 to 14 wks.
Beets.....	300	1 pkt.	10 in.	6 in.	All year	10 to 12 wks.
Cabbage.....	2000	36 plants	20 in.	15 in.	All year	14 to 16 wks.
Carrot.....	1500	1 pkt.	10 in.	Sow	All year	8 to 10 wks.
Cauliflower.....	2000	30 plants	20 in.	18 in.	Sept. to March	14 to 16 wks.
Celery.....	.....	100 plants	20 in.	6 in.	March to Aug.	16 to 18 wks.
Corn, Sweet.....	100	1 pkt.	2 ft.	18 in.	March to Aug.	10 to 12 wks.
Cucumber.....	200	1 pkt.	4 ft.	3 ft.	March to Sept.	10 to 12 wks.
Endive.....	1000	1 pkt.	1 ft.	10 in.	Sept. to March	14 to 12 wks.
Eggplant.....	500	24 plants	2 ft.	2½ ft.	April to July	10 to 12 wks.
Kale.....	1000	30 plants	2 ft.	18 in.	All year	8 to 10 wks.
Kohl Rabi.....	1000	1 pkt.	10 in.	Sow	All year	10 to 12 wks.
Lettuce.....	200	1 pkt.	15 in.	10 in.	All year	12 to 16 wks.
Musk Melon.....	200	1 pkt.	4 ft.	3 ft.	March to July	14 to 18 wks.
Water Melon.....	100	1 pkt.	6 ft.	4 ft.	March to July	16 to 20 wks.
Okra.....	150	1 pkt.	2 ft.	18 in.	April to July	10 to 12 wks.
Onion Seed.....	500	1 pkt.	10 in.	Sow	All year	24 to 28 wks.
Onion Sets.....	.....	1 lb.	10 in.	3 in.	All year	14 to 18 wks.
Parsnips.....	300	½ ounce	2 ft.	Drill	Aug. to March	14 to 18 wks.
Parsley.....	400	1 pkt.	10 in.	Sow	All year	12 to 14 wks.
Pepper.....	1000	30 plants	20 in.	18 in.	April to July	10 to 12 wks.
Potatoes.....	.....	5 lbs.	2 ft.	1 ft.	March to Aug.	12 to 14 wks.
Sweet Potatoes.....	.....	50 plants	3 ft.	1 ft.	April to July	10 to 12 wks.
Pumpkin.....	100	1 pkt.	6 ft.	5 ft.	April to July	12 to 14 wks.
Peas.....	50	¼ lb.	2 ft.	Sow	Sept. to March	14 to 20 wks.
Radish.....	500	1 pkt.	10 in.	Sow	All year	4 to 8 wks.
Rhubarb Roots.....	.....	24 roots	3 ft.	2 ft.	Dec. to March	8 to 10 wks.
Roselle.....	150	1 pkt.	3 ft.	2 ft.	April to May	18 to 20 wks.
Salsify.....	200	1 pkt.	10 in.	Sow	Sept. to March	14 to 18 wks.
Spinach.....	200	1 pkt.	12 in.	Sow	Sept. to April	8 to 12 wks.
Squash, Summer.....	100	1 pkt.	3 ft.	3 ft.	April to Aug.	10 to 12 wks.
Squash, Winter.....	100	1 pkt.	6 ft.	4 ft.	April to Aug.	12 to 16 wks.
Tomato.....	1000	18 plants	4 ft.	3 ft.	March to Aug.	12 to 14 wks.
Turnip.....	2000	1 pkt.	10 in.	Sow	Sept. to March	10 to 12 wks.

VEGETABLE CALENDAR FOR FIELD PLANTING

VARIETY	SEED PER ACRE	ROW APART	APART IN ROW	WHEN TO PLANT	TIME TO MATURE
Artichoke.....	1 lb.	5 ft.	4 ft.	Oct. to Jan.	18 to 20 wks.
Asparagus—roots.....	11,000	4 ft.	1 ft.	Dec. to Feb.	1 year
Asparagus, seed.....	3 lbs.	2 ft.	Drill	Feb. to March	2 years
Beans, bush.....	40 lbs.	2 ft.	Drill to 6 in.	March to Aug. 1st	8 to 12 wks.
Beans, pole.....	30 lbs.	3 ft.	12 in.	April to July 1st	10 to 12 wks.
Lima, bush.....	50 lbs.	32 in.	Drill to 6 in.	April to Aug. 1st	10 to 12 wks.
Lima, pole.....	40 lbs.	3 ft.	12 in.	April to Aug. 1st	12 to 14 wks.
Beets, table.....	10 lbs.	Double row	Drill	All year	10 to 12 wks.
Beets, stock.....	8 lbs.	16 in.	Drill	Oct. to May 1	14 to 18 wks.
Carrots, table.....	3 lbs.	Double row	Drill	All year	10 to 12 wks.
Carrots, stock.....	3 lbs.	16 in.	Drill	Oct. to May 1	12 to 18 wks.
Cabbage.....	8,000	30 in.	18 in.	All year	14 to 16 wks.
Cabbage, seed.....	5 oz.	8 in. seed bed	Drill	All year	20 to 26 wks.
Cauliflower.....	7,000	3 ft.	2 ft.	May to Feb. 1	14 to 16 wks.
Cauliflower, seed.....	5 oz.	8 in. seed bed	Drill	May to Feb. 1	20 to 24 wks.
Celery, plants.....	30,000	30 in.	6 in.	March to Aug. 1	16 to 18 wks.
Celery, seed.....	¼ lb.	8 in. seed bed	Drill	March to Aug. 1	24 to 26 wks.
Corn, Sweet.....	10 lbs.	3 ft.	18 in.	March 1 to Aug. 1	10 to 12 wks.
Cucumbers.....	2 lbs.	4 ft.	3 ft.	March to Sept. 1	10 to 12 wks.
Endive (Chicoree).....	2 lbs.	Double row	Drill and thin to 10 in.	Sept. to Feb. 1	14 to 18 wks.
Eggplant, plants.....	7,000	3 ft.	2 ft.	April to July 1	10 to 12 wks.
Eggplant, seed.....	¼ lb.	Hot bed	8 in.	Dec. to Feb. 1	18 to 20 wks.
Kale.....	2 lbs.	3 ft.	Drill	Sept. to March 1	8 to 10 wks.
Kohl Rabi.....	2 lbs.	Double row	Drill	Sept. to March 1	10 to 12 wks.
Lettuce.....	2 lbs.	Double row	Drill and thin to 10 in.	All year	12 to 15 wks.
Musk Melon.....	1 lb.	6 ft.	4 ft.	Feb. 15 to June 15	14 to 18 wks.
Water Melon.....	1 lb.	9 ft.	8 ft.	Feb. 15 to June 15	16 to 20 wks.
Casaba.....	1 lb.	8 ft.	8 ft.	Feb. 15 to June 15	16 to 20 wks.
Okra.....	6 lbs.	3 ft.	18 in.	March to Aug. 1	10 to 12 wks.
Onion Seed.....	2 lbs.	Double row	Drill	Sept. to April 1	24 to 28 wks.
Onion Sets.....	250 lbs.	Double row	4 in.	Dec. to Feb. 1	14 to 18 wks.
Parsley.....	4 lbs.	Double row	Drill	Aug. to April 1	12 to 14 wks.
Parsnip.....	5 lbs.	2 ft.	Drill	Aug. to March 1	14 to 18 wks.
Peas.....	50 lbs.	30 in.	Drill to 6 in.	Sept. to March 1	14 to 20 wks.
Pepper, plant.....	9,000	3 ft.	18 in. or drill seed in.	April to June 1	10 to 12 wks.
Pepper, seed field planting.....	1	3 ft.	Field and thin to 18 in.	Jan. to April 1	18 to 20 wks.
Pepper seed in seed bed.....	6 oz.	8 in.	Drill	Jan. to April	.....
Potatoes, Irish.....	600 lbs.	3 ft.	1 ft.	Feb. to Sept. 1	10 to 14 wks.
Potatoes, Sweet, plants.....	12,000	3 ft.	1 ft.	April to July 1	10 to 12 wks.
Potatoes, Sweet, seed.....	400 lbs.	Hot bed	.....	Jan. to Feb. 1	18 to 20 wks.
Pumpkin.....	1 lb.	10 ft.	10 ft.	April to July 1	12 to 14 wks.
Radish.....	12 lbs.	Double row	Drill	All year	4 to 8 wks.
Rhubarb, roots.....	5,445	4 ft.	2 ft.	Sept. to April 1	8 to 10 wks.
Rhubarb, seed.....	¼ lb.	Double row	Drill	Jan. to April 1	16 to 20 wks.
Roselle.....	3 lbs.	5 ft.	3 ft. thin to 1 plant	April to May	18 to 20 wks.
Spinach.....	12 lbs.	Double row	Drill to 6 in.	Oct. to April 1	8 to 12 wks.
Squash, Summer.....	2 lbs.	4 ft.	3 ft.	March to Aug. 1	10 to 12 wks.
Squash, Winter.....	1½ lbs.	10 ft.	6 ft.	April to Aug. 1	12 to 14 wks.
Salsify.....	6 lbs.	Double row	Drill	Sept. to April 1	14 to 18 wks.
Tomato Plants.....	1,200	6 ft.	6 ft.	March to Aug. 1	12 to 14 wks.
Tomato, seed.....	2 oz.	Hot bed, Jan.	Out door drill 10 in.	March to June 1	18 to 20 wks.
Turnip.....	3 lbs.	Double row	Drill	All year	10 to 12 wks.

ORDER FOR
F. LAGOMARSINO & SONS
SEED GROWERS :: MERCHANTS
712 J Street, Sacramento, Calif.

Name (Mr., Mrs. or Miss; write name plainly)		Amount Enclosed	Do Not Write in This Space.
Street..... R. D..... Box.....		Money Order.....	
Post Office..... P. O. Box.....		Cash.....	
State Express or Freight Office.....		Stamps.....	
Forward goods by Parcel Post..... Express..... Freight..... Check how goods are to be sent.		Total.....	
Date.....		NOTICE—Remittance by Postal Money Order is a guarantee against loss. We prefer them for our mutual protection. Use them if convenient.	

[illegible]

Total

(Over)

FLOWER PLANTING CHART

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Abronia.....			X	X	X	X	X						Iceplant.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Abutilon.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Iberis.....		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Aconitum.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Impatiens.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Acroclifum.....			X	X	X	X							Ipomoea.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Ageratum.....		X	X	X	X	X							Kenilworth Ivy.....		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Ammobium.....			X	X	X	X	X						Kochia.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Alyssum.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Kudzu Vine.....		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Achillea.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Lantana.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Adonis.....			X	X	X	X	X						Larkspur.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Agrastemma.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Lathyrus Latifolius.....		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Amaranthus.....			X	X	X	X	X						Lavatera.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Anchusa.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Lavender.....		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Anemone.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Lemon Verbena.....		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Antirrhinum.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Leptosyne Maritima.....			X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Aquilegia.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Leptosephon.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Arabis.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Lipium Regale.....		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Argemone.....			X	X	X	X	X						Linum.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Armeria.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Lupinus.....		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Aristolochia.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Lychnis.....		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Asparagus Fern.....		X	X	X	X	X							Marvel of Peru.....		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Asters.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Matricaria.....			X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Asters Perennial.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Mimosa.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Arctotis.....		X	X	X	X	X							Marigold.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Australian Pea Vine.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Mignonette.....			X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Baloon Vine.....			X	X	X	X							Mina.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Browallia.....			X	X	X	X	X						Momardica.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Balsams.....			X	X	X	X	X						Mimulus.....			X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Begonia.....		O	X	X	X	X							Myosotis.....		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Bellis.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Nasturtiums.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Brachucome.....			X	X	X	X							Nemophila.....		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Cacalia.....			X	X	X	X							Nicotinia.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Calceolaria.....		O	X	X	X	X			X	X			Nigella.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Calendula.....	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	Oenothera.....		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Calliopsis.....		X	X	X	X	X	X						Pansies.....		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Campanula.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Passiflora.....			X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Candytutt.....			X	X	X	X	X						Penstemon.....			X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Canary Bird Vine.....			X	X	X	X	X						Petunias.....			X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Carnations.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Phlox, Perennial.....		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Canna.....			X	X	X	X							Phlox, Annual.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Cardinal Climber.....			X	X	X	X							Phartulaca.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Celosia.....			X	X	X	X							Physalis.....			X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Cineraria.....	O	O	X	X	X	X							Physosteaia.....		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Cheiranthus.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Platycodon.....		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Centaurea.....		X	X	X	X	X	X						Poppies Annual.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Chrysanthemums.....			X	X	X	X	X						Poppies, Perennial.....		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Clarkia.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Poppy, Calif.....		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Cobaea Scandens.....			X	X	X	X							Premula.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Coleus.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Primroses.....		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Coreopsis.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Pyrethrum.....		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Cosmos.....		X	X	X	X	X	X						Ranunculus.....			X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Cowslip.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Rhodanthe.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Cyclamen.....		O	O	X	X	X							Ricinus.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Cypress Vine.....			X	X	X	X							Romneya.....		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Coix Lachrymae.....			X	X	X	X							Rudbeckia.....		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Dahlia.....			X	X	X	X							Salpiglossis.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Daisy, Shasta.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Salvia.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Daisy, English.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Scabiosa, Annual.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Daisy, Michaelmas.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Scabiosa, Perennial.....		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Datura.....			X	X	X	X							Schizanthus.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Didiscus.....			X	X	X	X							Smilax.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Dolichos.....			X	X	X	X							Statice, Annual.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Delphinium.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Solomon.....		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Demorphotecu.....			X	X	X	X	X						Sweet Rocket.....		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Dianthus or Pinks.....			X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Stocks.....		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Diascia Barbaeae.....			X	X	X	X							Sweet William.....		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Degetales or Foxglove.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Thunbergia.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Eschscholtzia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Tritoma.....		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Eurphobia.....			X	X	X	X							Verbena.....			X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Fuchsia.....		O	X	X	X	X							Viola.....		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Gaillardia.....		X	X	X	X	X							Vinca.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Geranium.....			X	X	X	X							Virginia Stock.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Gerbera.....			X	X	X	X							Viscaria.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Gilia.....		X	X	X	X	X	X						Wallflower.....		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Globe Amaranth.....			X	X	X	X	X						Wistaria.....		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Geum.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Xeranthemum.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Gloxinia.....			X	X	X	X							Zinnias.....			X	X	X	X	X			X		
Godetia.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Wild Flower Mixture.....		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Gypsophila.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		Cut Flower Garden Mixture.....			X	X	X	X	X					
Gourds.....			X	X	X	X																			
Golden Rod.....		X	X	X	X	X																			
Helenium.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X														
Helianthus.....			X	X	X	X																			
Helichrysom.....			X	X	X	X																			
Helianthemum.....			X	X	X	X																			
Heliotrope.....		X	X	X	X	X																			
Heuchera.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X														
Hibiscus.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X														
Hollyhock.....		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X														
Humulus.....			X	X	X	X																			
Hunnemania.....			X	X	X	X																			

The above gives a general idea of when flower seeds can be sown in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys.
O—Seeds sown at this time should be protected from frost.

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